

CUT FLOWERS

Roses Carnations, Violets, Lily of the Valley, etc. Floral Designs and Wedding Bouquets made to order.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
83 Fort St.
Store phone 918. Nursery phone 285.

The Daily Colonist.

**\$6.50 Per Ton
Household Coal
HALL & WALKER**
105 Government Street - Phone 88

VOL. XCI, NO. 42.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

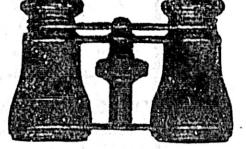


You Can Enjoy an Opera With a Pair of Our Opera Glasses

We import our glasses direct from Paris. This enables us to offer you the best glasses in the world at lowest possible prices.

Genuine Lematre Opera Glasses as low as \$5.25.

Challoner & Mitchell, Opticians and Jewelers,
47-49 Government St.



JUST RECEIVED FRESH SHIPMENTS OF
Lake of Woods Hungarian Flour, \$1.35 a sack
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, \$1.35 a sack
Government Creamery Butter, 25c. lb.
Armour's Picnic Hams, 12½c. lb.

Dixi H. Ross & Co., CASH GROCERS
The Only Independent Grocers.

GALVANIZED

POULTRY NETTING

We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.

**The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,
LIMITED.**
52 and 54 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Paper Hanging and Painting
At reduced rates during winter time.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET
New Papers Just Received.

White's Portland Cement.
Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt
Special quotations for Car lots.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd

Non-Alcoholic Liqueurs

Raspberry, Peppermint, Cherry, Ginger.
From the celebrated Kops Breweries,
London.

Hudson's Bay Co., Sole Agents for B.C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Electric Light

Is the only light which gives satisfaction.
Keep up with the crowd and insist on
having it.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., YATES STREET

HASTIE'S FAIR

Chamber Sets, 10 pieces..... \$2.50
Gilt Lined and Stapled Chamber Sets, 10 pieces... 3.50
and upwards, all excellent value.

77 Government Street

WHEAT! WHEAT!

1 1/2c. per lb., Chicken Feed

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Good Manitoba

On The Roof Of The World

**Explorer Crosby Returns From
Expedition Across the Plateau
of the Pamirs.**

**Interesting Account of An Ap-
proach to the Back Door of
Thibet.**

**Local Russian Consul General
The Real Power in All The
Region.**

Paris, Jan. 30.—Oscar T. Crosby, the American explorer, has returned to Paris from a trip to Central Asia, where he explored parts of Turkistan and Thibet never before visited by a white man. On his way to Thibet Mr. Crosby skirted Turkistan, visited Kashgar, and later Urumchi, Kasaun and the Karakorum caravan route, probably one of the most difficult used by human beings to India. His investigation developed that China was threatened from another quarter, by her rear door, and that an advance by Russia and Great Britain in this direction may become as important in its possible results to the United States as a move of the European powers from the sea.

Mr. Crosby said: "I left the United States last May, stopping at St. Petersburgh to obtain permission to pass through Russia and Turkistan. The Russian authorities were courteous, and gave me a letter of introduction to Gen. Peterovsky, Russian consul at Kashgar, in Chinese Turkistan. I took the Caspian road to Andijan, meeting on the way Capt. Agincourt, of the French army, who joined me in my journey. From Andijan we went by caravan to Kashgar, reorganized the caravan and started for Thibet, eventually arriving at Lhasa, at the base of the Tien Shan mountains. Here we began to ascend the Thibetan plateau elevations, which range from 15,000 to 18,000 feet high. We traveled at this height for eight weeks, suffering from the reflected air and cold. As we could only carry supplies for twenty days we endeavored to make Rudok, Thibet, whence we intended to strike toward Lhasa.

"Unfortunately I lost my chronometer and nautical almanac, and was unable to take observations. We consequently took a more southerly course than desired. It was impossible to correct the mistake because the country was trackless and unmapped for hundreds of miles. We could find no openings in the mountains leading to Redek, but recrossed an unexplored region known as the White desert.

"Our horses died rapidly, and we had but a few days supplies left when two of our most trusted men were sent on the last animals to travel in search of aid. They rode 100 miles before they found anyone. At the end of eleven days they returned with camels and provisions. The Nomads, who are like our Indians, refused to go to Thibet, so there was nothing to do except accompany them to an uninhabited region known as Little Thibet, which forms part of British Kashmir.

"My purpose in visiting Central Asia

was to study the past political and

religious connections with that region.

I did not believe it possible to reach

Lhasa, except by force or in disguise,

as the frontier proposed merely to go

as far as I could.

"The British expedition under Colonel Younghusband will be about to enter Lhasa. The Tibetans cannot resist. Those I saw were mild and peaceful people governed by priests, who, so far as we knew, do not inculcate the military spirit, which is contrary to the precepts of Buddhism and Laiism. The result of the expedition will be doing nothing to prevent success and I do not think anything can be done. I do not believe Russia seriously contemplates acquiring this country, for it is not natural for any country to expand its empire so far north of the vast deserts and treacherous mountains which must be crossed before the inhabited part in Thibet can be reached. Russia can stand British control of Thibet because she will take Chinese Turkistan as a set-off. The inhabited part of the latter territory is rich and populous. The oasis contain 500,000 people, who live on irrigated land. The Russians can, and will, control the commercial situation of this region because of its proximity to their railway. Chinese Turkistan is still Chinese to outward appearance, having officials appointed from Peking, but the Russian consul-general at Kashgar, who is guarded by six Guards, is the real power. Even if the people wished to do so, which I doubt, they would be powerless to resist the Russians. Consul-General Petrovsky, while courteous to us, seemed to discourage the appearance of any other than Russians and Chinese in Turkistan, taking the ground that the question of Chinese Turkistan is of no great importance to the world at large, and that it concerns merely Russia and India.

"The importance of the question lies in the fact that the taking of that territory or Thibet, which is under Chinese suzerainty, will be dismembering the empire. The object of the British is to make it impossible for the Chinese to establish themselves in Thibet and to do this effectually, they will have to institute some kind of control. Nevertheless the United States, which is interested in the integrity of China, must turn her attention to the back of the empire and keep an eye there while watching the sea coast.

"With respect to Afghanistan, both the Russians and British recognize its value as a 'buffer' state, and do not desire to disturb this situation, though each fears the other may gain the ascendancy over the Amerasian.

Crosby will return to New York in February.

—

STILL HARPING ON CANADA.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Among the measures

introduced in the legislature today was

a resolution in favor of reciprocity with

Canada.

MRS. MAYBRICK RELEASED

Celebrated Case Terminated Yesterday by the Liberation of the Prisoner After Having Served Fifteen Years Imprisonment for the Alleged Poisoning of Her Husband.

Mr. Frank Richards, of Vancouver, who is in town, has received a cable from London announcing the release from prison on Saturday afternoon of Mrs. Maybrick. Notwithstanding the statements in the press to the contrary and the statements reported as emanating from the American embassy in London, Mr. Richards, who was connected with the case, had assurances that she would be liberated before the end of the present month. It will be remembered that Mrs. Maybrick was condemned to death for the alleged murder of her husband, but the home secretary, after the most careful consideration, found there was a reasonable doubt whether in fact James Maybrick's death was caused by poison, and he commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Mr. Frank Richards' recent articles on the case have been widely reprinted throughout England, France and America, and the assertions therein were supported entirely from the official papers which he had in his possession. He was lately informed that such a presentation of the case should have been made before, but that the release might be expected during the present month. Mr. Richards was associated in the case with Lord Russell (then Sir Charles Russell), H. Poland, K. C. Fletcher Moulton, K. C., Alexander MacDougall, K. C., Reginald Smith, K. C., all leading counsel and was sent by Minister Lincoln, the American ambassador, at that time to particularly the case before the American people, who, in the convention in Chicago, of 1892, before Americans from the state in the Union.

Lord Russell, before his death, wrote a letter to the secretary of state, in which he stated that the continued im-



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK
At the Time of Her Trial.

Nanaimo City Happenings

**Plant of the Electric Light Com-
pany About to Be Greatly
Extended.**

**Vast Shoals of Herrings Result
in Choking of Coal Washer
Pumps.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—An important extension of their plant is contemplated by the Nanaimo Electric Light Company. The dynamo, at present, run by steam, generated by furnaces fed with coal and the bills for fuel have been heavier than usual this winter owing to the extraordinarily large proportion of gloomy days. Now it happens that just when the demand for light and the expense for power are at their heaviest, there is running away without doing any service at the falls of the Millstone river scarcely half a mile from the power house. This fact has not been taken advantage of before because the stream is not available all the year round and the patronage of the company was scarcely so extensive as to justify doing so. The extension of the system has been so rapid of late years that the company is seriously considering the advisability of putting in a turbine at the falls and transferring the plant to that point. Surveys are now being made, and although the question has not yet been definitely decided, notices have been posted announcing the intention of the company to apply for water rights. Should the estimates now being made give promise of success in the application of water power to the production of electricity here it is believed that the rates to consumers will be reduced.

The British expedition under Colonel Younghusband will be about to enter Lhasa. The Tibetans cannot resist. Those I saw were mild and peaceful people governed by priests, who, so far as we knew, do not inculcate the military spirit, which is contrary to the precepts of Buddhism and Laiism. The result of the expedition will be doing nothing to prevent success and I do not think anything can be done. I do not believe Russia seriously contemplates acquiring this country, for it is not natural for any country to expand its empire so far north of the vast deserts and treacherous mountains which must be crossed before the inhabited part in Thibet can be reached. Russia can stand British control of Thibet because she will take Chinese Turkistan as a set-off. The inhabited part of the latter territory is rich and populous. The oasis contain 500,000 people, who live on irrigated land. The Russians can, and will, control the commercial situation of this region because of its proximity to their railway. Chinese Turkistan is still Chinese to outward appearance, having officials appointed from Peking, but the Russian consul-general at Kashgar, who is guarded by six Guards, is the real power. Even if the people wished to do so, which I doubt, they would be powerless to resist the Russians. Consul-General Petrovsky, while courteous to us, seemed to discourage the appearance of any other than Russians and Chinese in Turkistan, taking the ground that the question of Chinese Turkistan is of no great importance to the world at large, and that it concerns merely Russia and India.

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February.

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AUTOMOBILE TOURNEY.

Willie Vanderbilt Wins First Mile Race

in Florida.

Ormonde, Fla., Jan. 30.—W. K. Van-

derbilt, Jr., won the first mile automobile

race today. The time was 40:49 4-5.

—

TO RAISE FREIGHT RATES.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The Canadian Pa-

cific general manager announced today

that they had entered into an agree-

ment with the American transcontinental

railways to advance freight rates on a

large number of commodities. The agree-

ment is the first of the kind made be-

tween the C. P. R. and the H. B. L. lines,

the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

The agreement, which is only for mutual

advantage, does not materialize.

—

KING CHARLES' EXECUTION.

Two Hundred and Fifty-fifth Anniver-

sary Celebrated in London.

London, Jan. 30.—Wreaths and floral

tributes were placed on the statue of

Charles I. in Trafalgar square in com-

memoration of the two hundred and

forty-fifth anniversary of his execution.

The Royal Oak Club of Edinburgh and

the White Cockade Club and other Ja-

cob

Japan Must Attack First

Czar Has Decided That in No Case Will Russia Move First.

Rush Orders to Complete Two Largest Warships For the Mikado.

Paris, Jan. 31.—It is reported in best informed diplomatic circles that Russia's reply to Japan will be conciliatory but will differ in no essential manner from her attitude already declared.

The Czar's quotes high authority as follows: "Russia will not declare war unless she is attacked by Japan. This is the will of the Czar, and the fundamental base upon which negotiations will be continued. At St. Petersburg, it is believed that Japan, despite her belligerent attitude, appreciates the madness of engaging in war. The Manchurian question has become a question of honor to Russia, but if she feels she cannot abandon the region she at least disposed to make all possible concessions relative to commerce and open ports there. In this respects the government may show itself extremely conciliatory with regard to Korea. Russia will not contest Japan's pre-eminence there, but insists upon the integrity of the kingdom and while not objecting to the landing of Japanese for the preservation of rights she will not allow the disembarkation of an army there. Russia is ready to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims of Japan on condition that other interests are satisfied. At this hour war depends upon two eventualities, an attack by Japan or a local incident at Korea necessitating military intervention."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—It will be interesting to Japan to learn that the significant words of an official of the Foreign Office to the Associated Press this afternoon in speaking of the Russian response to the Japanese proposals, which will be despatched to Tokyo next week.

The remark was not intended to convey the idea that Japan necessarily will accept the full details of the Russian proposals, but rather, if she is actuated by a sincere desire to preserve peace, Russia will offer a reasonable basis in modus vivendi. Knowledge of the negotiations said to have been proposed by Prince Ching at Peking is denied here, and a specific denial that the Associate President that the Russian minister is not invited Prince Ching to take such action. The report that a thousand thousand troops are to occupy Antung is also contradicted, it being intimated that this is one of the open ports of the United States, the report might have been put out to renew hostile feeling in the United States. It has been ascertained by the Association Press that there was practically no division in sentiment among the Emperor's advisors at Thursday's meeting. In this connection it is pointed out that much of the criticism abroad with regard to the delays incident to the termination of the conflict, as well as of foreign-Russian communications, is largely attributable to ignorance of the complicated machinery and deliberate methods of the Russian government. The Emperor's decision in all important matters affecting the empire, is always based on the most extensive and comprehensive reports covering every phase of the subject. This has the advantage of placing all of the Emperor's advisors on record and making them responsible for the recommendations they express. In the case of the present Russian response, as an example, views and opinions were recorded not only from all the ministers, but have departments directly or indirectly involved in the outcome of the negotiations, namely, the foreign, war, navy and finance departments, but the government even called for those of ambassadors abroad, who were in a position to know the interests and the views of the countries to which they are accredited. Those widespread exchanges required time. When all were received they were submitted to the special council on Thursday, presided over by Grand Duke Alexeif. The conclusion reached by the council was drafted by the Grand Duke and referred to the members for signatures, with such comments and exceptions as each might make, coupled with the reasons therefor. Thus, when the final report is submitted to the Emperor, he will be in the possession of the opinions of all the high officials of the empire whose duties are even remotely affected by the result, with the reasons therefor. An effort has been made at the British embassy here to condemn the report cables to the state department a Washington from Tokio that Ambassador Scott had pronounced the reply to be made by Russia to the last Japanese note as satisfactory. It is known, however, that Ambassador Scott has expressed a hopeful feeling, based on the Emperor's New Year's declarations. At the Japanese legation the present moment is regarded as critical, and there is no evidence or belief that the reply will be acceptable.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In transmitting to the state department the report that he received from the Japanese minister at Tokio, stating that the Russian reply was being framed, and that it would be satisfactory to Japan, Minister Grierson did not give Count Lansdorff as the authority for the declaration that the reply was satisfactory; indeed, Count Lansdorff's name was not mentioned in his despatch.

United States Minister Allen at Seoul telegraphed to the state department that a Korean official recently returned from Russia states that the Russian government appears to desire the neutralization of Korea. The Emperor of Korea is very confident that the foreign powers will be satisfied with his determination to maintain neutrality.

London, Jan. 30.—Vickers, Maxim & Almon today received formal orders to expedite the construction of two new battleships for Japan. These vessels are to be not only the most powerful afloat, but are ordered ready on the shortest notice on record for ships of such dimensions. Each will be of 15,400 tons displacement, nineteen knots speed and be able to discharge eleven tons of projectiles per minute in the main artillery.

DEER FREEZING TO DEATH.

Glen Falls, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Reports from a lumberman in the northern part of Essex county say that deer are freezing to death because of lack of food owing to the deep snow. Nine deer were found dead between the upper iron works and the river, and two were found dead by lumbermen between Trout Pond and Perch pond.

GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER.

Great Gathering of Notables Last Night at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Gridiron Club, a famous newspaper organization, entertained some notable guests at its annual dinner at the Adolphus hotel, among them the President, members of the cabinet, diplomats, senators and representatives of the army and navy officers and persons prominent in business and the literary world, and all enjoyed the clever satire and gridiron quips at the expense of themselves as well as the many unique features burlesquing national and international events.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each tablet.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.



THE ACQUITTAL OF MRS. BECHTEL

Termination of a Sensational Murder Trial in the Eastern States.

The acquittal a few days ago in Allentown, Pa., of Mrs. Bechtel, who was tried together with her three children for the murder of her daughter Mabel, was a most affecting scene. The aged mother's description of how she stumbled upon the body of her dead daughter brought tears to the eyes of the jury. A son, Tom, who was arrested with the rest of the family, committed suicide last October was a most sensational one, and is likely to go on the criminal record as another unsolved mystery.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRADE COMMISSION

Eleven Questions Propounded to All Manufactures in Britain.

London, Jan. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain's tariff committee today mailed to all manufacturers appearing in the trade directories in the United Kingdom an enquiry form with regard to trade conditions as affected by foreign tariffs. The replies are designed to form the basis of further inquiries on which the committee intends to formulate a tariff bill which it will submit to the country. The form contains eleven questions. The questions follow: What is the proportion of your output for the home market? What is the proportion of your output for foreign markets? What is the proportion of your output for colonial markets? What branches of your home trade have suffered from competition? Are any articles similar to those you manufacture imported into your country below your cost price? Are such articles placed on the British market below the normal cost production in the country of origin? Is your trade suffered from the adverse competition of foreign countries owing to a difference in wages, hours, etc.? Has your export in recent years owing to the tariff of any foreign country? What reduction in the tariff of any foreign country would enable you to compete successfully within that country with commodities made there similar to those you manufacture? What is your experience in respect to foreign competition in the colonies? In your trade do you suffer from the operation of patent laws or registration laws of other countries?

TURBINES FOR U.S. SCOUT WARSHIPS

Proposal to Install Enormously Powerful Motors in New Vessels.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The naval engineers invited a competition between the great American manufacturing concerns for the supply of turbine engines to drive the 4,000 ton scout ships, for which estimates have been submitted to Congress. While both these companies manufacture turbines, one is an English pattern, and much interest attaches to the competition. The naval engineers contemplate the largest installation of turbine power ever placed on any ship. It is a question of weights to be determined by the manufacturers, whether these vessels shall be given 16,000 horse power turbines, affording a speed of 24 knots an hour, or whether it will be possible to place in their hulls 20,000 horse power turbines, which will drive the vessels at a rate of 26 knots an hour. Rear-Admiral McEvily (retired) formerly engineer-in-chief of the navy, has sailed for Germany and Great Britain to study turbine machinery.

RESERVE FORCE.

The healthy body has a certain amount of strength reserved in case of emergency, attack by disease or unusual physical exhaustion, without this power of resistance a person is an easy prey to every ill that comes along. By enriching the blood and creating new nerve cells, Dr. Chase's Nerve Fluid keeps the heart at high water mark and fills the body with the vigor and vitality that overcomes and defies disease.

CARDINAL PECCET'S ESTATE.

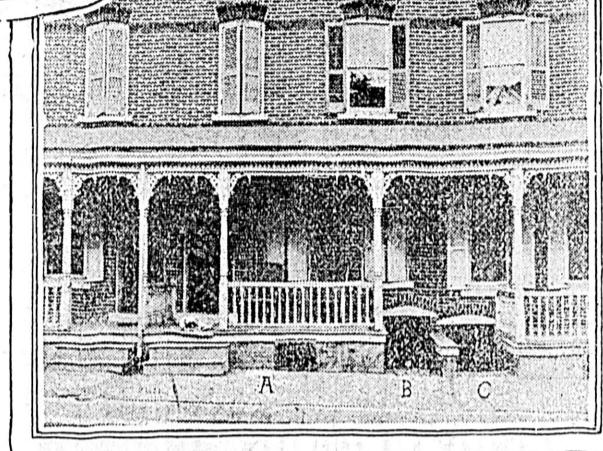
Nephews of Late Pope Make Claim for Share of an Uncle's Wealth.

Rome, Jan. 30.—The nephews of the Pope Leo XIII were determined to appear in the law courts for their inheritance in the estate of their uncle, the late Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci. This was a most unusual action, the best means to avoid what the considers scandal. When Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci, brother of the late Pope Leo, died, Leo had all the cardinal's kin renounce their claims to the inheritance, assuring them that they would be adequately compensated.

In a despatch September 11th it was stated that the cardinal's nephews, not having received anything, have presented a request to the executors of the will of Pope Leo that they be allowed to enter into the possession of the cardinal's estate or receive compensation.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

Judgment from the letters of people up to now there is no medicine which can compete from the point of action and pains and losses regularity of the liver, kidneys and lungs as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Even when all other means have failed old people can turn to this great medicine with full assurance of relief and cure.



**A - BECHTEL HOUSE
B - ALLEY WAY WHERE BODY WAS FOUND
C - ALLEY WAY—MRS. BECHTEL SAYS BODY WAS BROUGHT OUTHERE**

A Miner Killed At Rossland

Through Disregard of Regulation He Meets Shocking Death in Shaft.

Interesting Development Made in the Le Roi Mine—Shipments.

Rossland, Jan. 30.—A miner named Rausnusen was killed tonight in White Bear mine. Decapitated got in a cage at the thousand-foot level with two fellow-workers. They intended to take a machine drill to the surface, and Rausnusen took the bar of the machine in his arms instead of fastening it to the side of the cage, as is provided in the regulations. The cage only went fifteen feet, when the end of the bar caught in the timbers of the shaft. The impact threw Rausnusen against the timbers, killing him almost instantly. The body was badly mangled. Deceased was of Norwegian extraction, and had resided here four or five years and was married.

An interesting development in connection with the Le Roi mine is reported for the past week. The downward strike of the big ore body on the 800 foot level, locally known as the "Black Bear" stop, has been intersected by a new 900 foot level. The 800 stop is fully eight feet in width, and the ore is of good grade. In the 900 level the ore shoot is as strong and the values are said to be somewhat higher. The statement

MASQUERADE BALL VERY SUCCESSFUL

Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society Again Scores Very Brilliantly.

On Friday night, at Semple's hall, the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society held their second annual masquerade. Never was a more beautiful spectacle beheld in Semple's hall than that presented by the many-colored company of lovers of the light fantastic. Here the iron-visaged Norman baron of William the Conqueror's time danced with the petite damoisels of the Geisha, or chattered with a group of jack tars in fresh white sailor suits. Turkish dancers and richly dressed ladies flirted with disreputable-looking tramps or with the attire of the "Klootchman" and from the lips of "Topsy" of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and from like frequent conversations with a hideous old squaw showed a surprising conception of "mook." A crowd of baseball players and cowboys made things rather unpleasant for the girls by sitting down suddenly on the floor and ruthlessly knocking the Garden of Eden, etc.

The judges were Mr. and Mrs. T. Redding, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk and Mr. Jack Saunders. Great credit is due to them for the impartial and very satisfactory

Judgment in the Supreme Court case, L. H. Raser, and by amendment day H. R. McDonald, vs. McQuade, Campbell and the Archibishop of Vancouver Island, was handed down yesterday morning by Hon. Mr. Justice Drake. The action was to establish an agreement and set aside a will made by the late Mrs. Raser, made subsequent to her marriage with defendant deceased. The action was read in Victoria, B. C., Oct. 14, 1901.

L. Maria Raser, wife of Louis Henry Raser, of the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, I voluntarily promised Mr. Raser before and after marriage, that I would make him my sole heir. I spent \$80 in telegrams sent to South America hunting for relatives, but no trace could be found of any other members of my family but my husband, L. H. Raser, to give my property to, so under my former promise I agreed to give my husband all of my real estate, personal property, money in bank, jewelry, diamonds, household goods, furniture and all my personal effects. The promise was first made on condition that Mr. Raser would marry me. He failed to do this and agreed to do so on September 23, 1901, by virtue of this agreement he was my sole heir. This agreement made and signed in the name of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and one, signed in the presence of us both at the same time.

MARIA RASER.
Witness my hand this 14th day of Oct., 1901.

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT,
CARIBBEAN PEPPERETTE.

The plaintiff's case commenced his action 11th Oct., 1902. Maria Raser died on the 6th August, 1902, having made a will dated 4th July, 1902, and the same was probated in the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 23rd August, 1902, and the defendants are the executors and Mrs. Campbell a devisee under the will.

On the 12th June, 1903, while the action was pending, Raser assigned his interest in this action and the proceeds and sub-lease to the plaintiff, and on the 24th September, Plaintiff assigned to the plaintiff, D. H. McDonald; and the plaintiff McDonald asks for a declaration that the defendants hold the real and personal estate upon trust for the plaintiff.

On the 12th June, 1903, while the action was pending, Raser assigned his interest in this action and the proceeds and sub-lease to the plaintiff, and on the 24th September, Plaintiff assigned to the plaintiff, D. H. McDonald; and the plaintiff McDonald asks for a declaration that the defendants hold the real and personal estate upon trust for the plaintiff.

Here there is a voluntary promise to make Raser the testator's sole heir. No step was taken to make any conveyance or assignment of the estate, neither was there any appointment of trustees to carry out the gift.

I am therefore of opinion that the alleged gift fails, and the defendants are entitled to judgment with costs.

(Signed) M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

—

DANGERS OF A COLD AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

More fatalities have their origin in a result from a cold than from any other disease. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cold Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine

in use of this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

For sale by all druggists.

Professor George F. Atkinson, of Corvallis, has retired from the practice of medicine, where he spent the last three months studying mushrooms. From European forests he brought over 2,000 specimens of mushrooms for the botanical collection at Cornell.

Amur Arrives

From Skagway

Brings Shipment of Ore For Crofton Smelter From Arctic Chief Near White Horse.

Capt. John Irving a Passenger Reports Mining Prospects Very Bright.

Steamer Amur of the C. P. R. Steamship Company, arrived in port yesterday morning from Skagway. She brought 150 tons of ore from the Arctic Chief, a mine owned by Capt. John Irving and situated six miles from White Horse. The ore will be landed at Crofton on the next trip up the North and will be treated in the smelter there.

Capt. John said that he had caused operations in his mine until spring on account of the expense of hauling the ore to the terminus of the White Pass railway. Under existing conditions it costs \$10 per ton to sack and haul the ore, and the Captain said it was his intention of putting in a tramway next spring, which will reduce the cost of hauling to fifty cents. Captain John reports everything looking bright for the very bright future of his business. Already later shipments are going forward ready for the breakup of the ice, and orders are heavier this year than ever before.

The Amur left Skagway on the 20th and landed most of her passengers at Vancouver, only five coming on to Victoria, viz: Capt. John Irving, F. E. Young, John Brett, A. McLeod and N. Gibbons.

N. Gibbons, who was on the ship, said he had broken his leg at White Horse two or three days after his arrival from the more northern points, and had come to his old home here to recuperate. Mr. Gibbons is well known in Victoria.

The passengers who disembarked at Vancouver were H. B. Dunn, A. L. Berdoe, R. P. Mcleman, A. Laude, A. W. Clement and wife, Carrie Walker, R. M. S. Creswell, Miss. Mcleman, Mrs. Mina Deyoe, Miss. Faulkner, David Edwards, James Lovell, John Leatherdale, D. A. Dickson, Capt. J. C. Mcleman, D. Cudwell, Mrs. S. M. Wall, W. Wiley, W. Freshburn, B. Nicewich, Frank Cole, J. L. Shackle, K. Mclemon, B. Tauton, E. Brown.

U. S. GOVT TO CONSTRUCT VESSEL

Tenders Will Be Called Shortly For Building Small Troopship.

Capt. Grant, chief of the Seattle quarter-masters office, received telegraphic instructions from the war department, says yesterday's Seattle P. I., instructing him to advertise for bids for the construction of a vessel to be used for the purpose of carrying troops, guns and ammunition for the Puget Sound artillery district, which embraces Forts Flagler, Worden, Case and Ward.

The vessel will be 100 feet in length and 14 feet wide, beam over 20 feet. It will carry engines of 400-horse power and the estimated cost will be in the neighborhood of \$22,000. Bids will be advertised for at least ten and possibly thirty days and the government desires that the work of construction shall commence with as little delay as possible.

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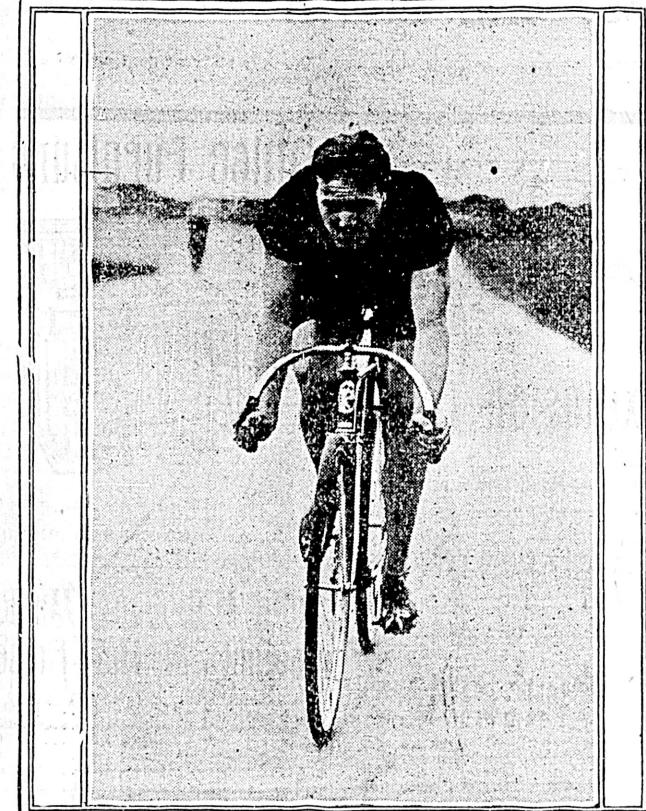


ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. the Garrison.

The first provincial league match of the season took place yesterday afternoon on the Caledonia grounds between the Victoria and Garrison teams, and was witnessed by some 300 enthusiasts, the Garrison supporters being particularly noticeable. After a stubborn and well-fought contest, the match ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals, although the Garrison boys certainly put up the best game, their combination work being particularly good. It is the first time they have been seen on Victoria's field, and there is no doubt they will make a strong bid for championship honors. The Victoria boys were badly handicapped by the loss of their crack left wing forward, L. York, and lacked the combination work of their opponents. Goward scored the first game for Victoria from a penalty off Mitchell. Some very pretty play followed, Matthews finally scoring for the Garrison just before half time. In the second half the Victoria started off with a rush, and after some good work, Petticrew scored the second game for Victoria. Shortly after this Harrison secured the ball and scored for the Garrison. The Victoria scored two more goals, one by Goward, Thompson and York on the back line, and Petticrew and Tyrion, the forwards, put up a splendid game; while for the Garrison Church, Matthews, Paguly and Mitchell are deserving of special mention. The feature of the match was the magnificent headwork of the Garrison men Paguly being especially noticeable. Mr. Richardson acted as referee in a fair and impartial manner, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The Victoria boys are not disheartened



FRANK KRAMER.

Columbias vs. H. M. S. Flora.

The Columbias traveled to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon and met defeat to the tune of 5 goals to 0 at the hands of the Flora eleven on the Canteen grounds. Unfortunately, owing to several of their players being unable to get away from work, the Columbias were not fully represented. The Flora team played a splendid game, the combination and shooting being excellent.

Wall scored the first goal, Anson the second, Lient, Lewis the third, K. Hughes inadvertently sent the ball through his own goal for the fourth, and Griffin made the fifth. Mr. R. Caley, of the Flora, made a most skillful referee.

The Flora team is endeavoring to get into the provincial league, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible, as the list has been drawn up and one of the games played.

Desperate Battle for Beer.

The Elegia's Association eleven lined up against the cutter's crew from the same ship at the Canteen grounds yesterday afternoon. The game excited great interest among the gallant tars, who thronged the side lines. The match was for eighteen gallons of beer, and stimulated by thoughts of the reward awaiting the victor, the stolid blue-jackets put up a fast and furious game. The regular team proved too strong for the cutter's crew, and when the whistle blew for time the score was 5 goals to 1 in favor of the former. The aftermath can be better imagined than described.

The Flora put three football teams in the field yesterday, two Association and one Rugby. Two out of the three games resulted in victories for the versatile sailors, while the other resulted in a draw. This is a pretty good record.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. H. M. S. Flora.

Fighting desperately every inch of the way, the Victoria mixed scurvy and interminable team was defeated by the crack Flora eleven by 11 points (1 goal and 2 tries) to 5 points (1 goal) at the Canteen grounds yesterday afternoon. The game was a splendid one, both sides playing in first-class style. The sailors had a very heavy forward line and won the game with their clever dribbling. The Victoria forwards were light, but they put up a grand struggle and with the irrepressible Ken, Scholfield and the midget half-back, J. Bray, in great form behind the serums, made the blue-jackets play the game of their lives to a standstill. Shortly after the start the Flora forwards made a rush and poly dribbled the ball over the line. Ankers just failed to convert. Victoria being three points behind the game became fast and furious. That for the wester and lightweights were decided in the week of the exhibition, leaving as still to be decided the heavy, the middle, the feather and the bantam weights. Those who at present claim the above named are as follows: Mr. W. Fisher, the heavy weight; Mr. DeBray, J. B. A. A., the

middle; Mr. E. Bailey, the feather, and Mr. William Hill, the bantam. Those desirous of challenging these men will have the opportunity of sending their names, together with the entrance fee of \$1, to Mr. G. M. Monday, Board of Trade building, Victoria, up to Saturday next, February 6th. Entries positively close at 12 o'clock noon on that day. Any weight in which no contestant appears, will be adjudged as giving the championship to the present claimants, and they will be presented by the club with the challenge cup and medal. Contests must be bona fide amusements and residents of the province and give the name of the club to which they belong or names of references as to good standing. The bouts will be held in conjunction with an assault at arms being arranged for by the active and efficient Victoria West Athletic Club.

Ryan and O'Brien Matched.

New York, Jan. 30.—The World today says: "Tommy Ryan and Philadelphia Jake O'Brien have been virtually matched to fight for the middle-weight championship of the world, the latter part of next month before the Yosemite Athletic Club of San Francisco."

WRESTLING.

Championship of the World.

London, Jan. 30.—In a Graeco-Roman wrestling match at the Olympia tonight for the championship of the world, a purse of \$10,000 and a side bet of \$500, Georg Hackenschmidt, Russian, won the first fall within one minute from Ahmed Madrasi, a Turk. Madrasi's arm was broken by the fall and Hackenschmidt was declared winner.

The Olympia was crowded by thousands of Londoners whose interest had been aroused by the reports concerning the preparations of the men for the match.

Both men took the mat apparently in the pink of condition. Hackenschmidt weighing 208 pounds and the Turk 224. Hackenschmidt was five feet nine inches tall, fifty-two inches chest measurement, eighteen inches biceps and twenty-eight inches waist. Madrasi was six feet and one half inches, chest fifty-two inches, biceps eighteen inches, thigh forty inches. At the ringside the betting was six to two on Madrasi. When time was called Hackenschmidt slipped in securing a neck hold and Madrasi took a like hold over the arms of the Russian. He quickly shifted, however, and tried to break the hold of the Russian by driving his finger nails into his opponent's nostrils with the object of forcing his head back. Hackenschmidt shifted his hold and took the arm around for a back-hammer. Madrasi's arm was dislocated at the elbow. The Russian then threw Madrasi heavily, which the Turk was only able to resist owing to his injury. The referee quickly declared the point a pinfall. The actual time of the bout was 41 seconds.

Hackenschmidt is generally known as the "Russian Lion" owing to his physical development and untarnished record. Madrasi, who was recently a favorite wrestler of the Sultan, is popularly known as the "Terrible Turk." It is rumored before the match that racial animosity would be shown at the meeting. There has been a remarkable revival in the interest in wrestling throughout England during the past few weeks and every museum in the city is running wrestling.

The "Russian Lion" is generally known as the "Terrible Turk."

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1904.

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THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Although several months will elapse before the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties will meet to nominate their candidates for the Presidency of the United States, the campaign is already opened, and the preliminary movements connected with its organization have been commenced. On the Democratic side the name of no candidate has been mentioned who can be regarded as likely to be a serious opponent to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland still retains much of the influence that he has had in the counsels of his party, but that fact is probably due rather to the idea that he is outside the circle of possible candidates than that he might prove to be the choice of his party for the first place on its ticket. Mr. Bryan is still a political force, but is more likely to be found as a supporter of a candidate imbued with his own heretical views on financial questions than as a candidate himself. He may in any case be depended on to oppose Mr. Cleveland, and it is probable that his strength is sufficient to make the nomination impossible of anyone whom he dislikes. Mr. Hearst has been manufacturing a Presidential boom for himself, and if money and the control of newspapers in various centres in the Union can secure nomination at the Convention, he may have a chance. But so far his support seems to be only among the extremists of all kinds rather than from any solid and influential section of the community.

Mr. Roosevelt looms up as the only possible Republican candidate. Mr. Hanna was thought at one time to have pretensions for the Presidency. He represents about everything in the Republican party which is opposed to Mr. Roosevelt, especially these great financial forces that are not in accord with him. With Mr. Hanna out of the field (and it is understood that he is, and that ill health will cause him to retire from the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, a post that he filled so ably in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900) it is difficult to say who is left to dispute Mr. Roosevelt's pretensions for renomination. It might be thought that this lack of likely candidates would simplify the situation, but the reverse is the case. It probably ensures Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, but his election is not equally certain. Of course, in the interval between now and the election next November much may transpire that will alter the present situation. It is not unlikely that the Democratic candidate may be selected with a particular reference to his possessing certain qualifications calculated to make him a strong candidate in view of the forces in the Republican party which are opposed to Mr. Roosevelt. But at present there is no one in sight.

Already we have a renewal of the controversy as to whether a change should not be made in the law regarding the Chief Magistrate, whereby the term of the Presidential office should be increased to six years and the incumbent not be eligible for re-election. The disturbance of the business of the country every four years by a Presidential electoral campaign is a serious matter, and is becoming still more so with the increasing complexity of financial and industrial affairs. But the strongest point in support of the change is the inconvenience that the Chief Executive of the nation who happens to be also a candidate for that office for the succeeding four years, causes to the ordinary course of political and administrative events. The question arises in regard to such an incident as the United States Government's interference in the recent revolution in Panama, is it the work of President Roosevelt or of Mr. Roosevelt, the candidate for election next November? Of this inconvenience there has never been a plainer illustration than in the present case. Mr. Roosevelt's great abilities; his tremendous energy, his strong convictions and his courage in giving effect to them, make these defects in the present system all the more conspicuous. The people as a whole, we are inclined to think, believe that Mr. Roosevelt's course on great questions of policy is directed by what he believes is in the best interests of the country. But his enemies, both in Congress and outside, find a convenient weapon to their hand in this double character that Mr. Roosevelt has to assume. He has also to face a formidable combination in the Republican party. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude to the great financial combinations and trusts has raised a strong opposition among financial magnates. They assert that he raised the question because he thought he saw in it a means to secure strong support among the people who regard trusts as iniquitous things and designed to oppress the masses. That is the result of Mr. Roosevelt's course on the question, whatever may have been the motive that actuated him. This financial combination may not be as strong as it was when Mr. Morgan was regarded as the king of the world's finance. But the fact that President Roosevelt took a certain course in that matter and that he is now a candidate, gives an opportunity for challenging what his motives were.

THE WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The completion of the debates on the Budget and the discussions in the Committee of Supply has been the chief items of interest in the Legislature during the past week. As was to be expected most of the members of the Opposition availed themselves of the last of the two opportunities presented during the session for a full discussion of Provincial affairs. Each had a ding at the Government and demonstrated—at least to his own satisfaction—how much better things would be if the Opposition could only successfully storm the Treasury benches. Of that, however, there appears to be no prospect, and for at least four years the Liberals are likely to have to wander through the Opposition desert before they behold the Canaan of their desires and taste the sweets of office. The discussion on the various items in the Estimates was comparatively brief and had little of special interest, the appropriations for public works, of course, being the matter on which most interest was centred. Outside of these items the vote for the Agency-General in London at one time seemed to give promise of a prolonged and vigorous debate, but even Mr. Oliver seemed to have had a surfeit of criticism and the stentorian tone in which he started out in denunciation of that appropriation died away like the last sound of a thunder storm passing into the distance. Perhaps the fact was not entirely forgotten by the member for Delta that the members of the last House, in 1901, were almost unanimous in voting the money for the London Agency, and appeared not disinclined to vote double the amount that the Government then considered was sufficient. Without any reflection on the capacity of the gentleman who now fills the position, we are inclined to think that the amount appropriated for the Agency could be utilized to much more advantage in other directions.

Among other measures of somewhat than ordinary interest was the vote on the amendment to the Elections Act to reduce the deposit required from candidates for election to the Legislature from \$200 to \$50. It was apparently decided by both sides of the House that this should not be regarded as a party question, and as the result of the vote showed, the amendment had supporters and opponents on both sides of the House. It was defeated by a good majority and we think the people as a whole will support the view taken by the Legislature. British Columbia differs in many respects in its political and social conditions from the provinces in Eastern Canada or the United Kingdom. It is a place where political and legislative experiments of all sorts are tried on a patient electorate and it is difficult to name any proposal that can not find supporters in this Province or men who are willing to use it as a means of acquiring political notoriety or as a ladder into the Legislature. We say this not in any spirit of disparagement of any political party or theory, however new the former may be or extreme the latter, but as proving that almost anyone can find sufficient support to enable him to make the deposit of \$200 required for candidates for the Legislature. As it is not forfeited unless he fails to secure at least half the votes secured by the lowest of the successful candidates, few will be disposed to consider that any hardship is inflicted if his ambition should prove to be so much greater than the popularity of the cause of which he was the representative that he lost the deposit of \$200. To reduce the amount to \$50 would be certain to largely increase the number of candidates and tend to lower both their standard of ability and fitness and the general tone of the community whose representatives they aspired to be. The present deposit does not prevent reputable workmen from becoming candidates but it does repress cranks and people who have no such popular support as any candidate should have. Another amendment to authorize an alternative to the money deposit proposed by the approval of fifteen per cent of the registered voters to the candidature, was also defeated. Although we can give all proper credit to the motives actuating the third member for Victoria in proposing this amendment, it is one that would not really secure what he desired. It is not difficult to secure signatures to any kind of petition and in this case many persons would regard the appending of their signature to such a document as only a kindly and harmless courtesy to the person soliciting it. Besides, as was pointed out there are very serious difficulties in the way of putting such an arrangement into practical operation, particularly in the case of by-elections of a large and thinly settled constituency.

MAYOR BARNARD'S POSITION.

In another column appears a letter from His Worship fully explaining the circumstances which renders it absolutely necessary to have an enabling bill passed allowing him to take his seat as mayor of the city of Victoria. As Mr. Barnard points out, matters of great importance have been transacted during the short time he has held office and in the interests of all concerned it is necessary that these transactions should be made legal and that, too, without unnecessary delay. This can only be done by act of parliament, as no amount of re-electing will make available what business has been done since the advent to office of the new council. Personally Mr. Barnard, we are given to understand, would prefer to hand in his resignation and seek the popular approval, but unfortunately this course will not fill the bill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS.
Sir.—I am fond of carrying coal to Newcastle, taking on the about sum many from accepting his invitation to come forward with suggestions. It is more by way of showing a good example that I venture to say that laying one's golf links on Beacon Hill would be a very good place.

MASSEY.

THE MAYOR'S EXPLANATION.
Sir.—In last night's Times, it appears to me, that either I have not fully explained my position to the reporter of that paper, or he has misunderstood me when I endeavored to do so. I may say

A. W. Bridgeman

Financial, Insurance
And Estate Agent

41 Government St. Victoria

that our conversation was over the telephone wires, which is hardly a satisfactory method of explanation of a matter at all completed.

My chief reason for asking for an Act of legislature was that I was afraid of not being able to stand for re-election, but in order to validate such official acts as I have performed while acting as Mayor, I have signed salary cheques to the amount of \$12,000 for the month of January, and more important still, have signed a contract for a portion of the James Bay flats to the G. P. R. Co. which had been awarded to them by the Legislature on the 2nd of January. It is important in the public interest that these acts should be valid.

In asking that the Act should be passed validating such acts I have done and reflexing me of any penalties I may have innocently incurred while so acting, but I am perfectly satisfied otherwise to resign my seat in fact. I had a letter of resignation already written in my office, and only decided not to send it in when I found that the opposition and the government had come to an arrangement with respect to the Lilicoet seat. I do not now and hope I never will want to occupy any office in the gift of the people without the assent of the people and am quite prepared to stand for re-election if necessary. If the people don't want to return me at another election, I am ready to accept their verdict.

G. H. BARNARD.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1891.

"In every government there is a supreme and absolute power whose function is to make laws. In this colony that power is vested in the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. These three constitute the legislature of the colony. The legislature consists of the Imperial Parliament, the Governor represents the Monarch; the Legislative Council is our House of Lords, and the House of Assembly our House of Commons."

"In the spring Vancouver Island will be liberated from its thraldom to the H. B. Co. Then we will be asked by the Imperial government to provide means to educate the colony, to give additional expenses, and make the public improvements essential to the prosperity of the country."

Scandal Lands.—The decision of His Excellency the Governor to reserve 1,600 acres of the best land in each district for educational purposes meets the entire approval of the public."

"H. M. S. Plumper arrived yesterday from British Columbia, bringing Lieutenant Governor Moody."

Late arrivals from the Fraser river state that miners were leaving Yale with provisions, etc., for Boston Bar, where first-rate diggings were struck.

The steamer Governor Douglas, Capt. Murray, left on Thursday morning for Langley, with 60 passengers and 110 tons of freight. This is her first trip. Many success attend Victoria's first sea-going steamer, and many more follow in her wake.

Recent reports from British Columbia state that Governor Moody has been well received by the people, and has rendered himself deservedly popular.

Silver coin under the decimal currency of Canada are twenty, ten and five cent pieces. The cent is copper. The first instalment was brought out from England by the Hon. Mr. Ross. Another instalment is expected, when they will be put in circulation.

From an advertisement: "Hot whiskey punches of the best quality always ready to order, and a comfortable room to sit down in and enjoy it."

From the report of the Legislative Assembly:

Mr. Pemberton—I move the second reading of the "Decimal Currency Bill."

Mr. MacKay—I move in amendment "An Act to constitute the coinage of the U. S. of America a legal tender," also in the shape of a rider, that His Excellency Governor Douglas, ask the Home government to make available this colony.

Mr. Pemberton—I withdraw my bill.

The amendment passed.

Mr. Pemberton—I move that a bill be brought in to incorporate the Victoria Navigation Company. The object of the company is to navigate the waters of Vancouver Island, Puget Sound and British Columbia.—Passed.

MEN AND THINGS.

W. S. Thorne has invented a typeless printing machine, he and his men behind him believe will revolutionize the printing trade. The machine prints as fast as a typewriter can operate and uses no type. In its construction the machine utilizes to a certain extent the art of lithography. It does away with stereotypers and matrix-makers, and comes as near to being automatic as a device can be.

A Philadelphia man has had his sight restored by the use of radium.

One of Rio's lieutenants has confessed that Scott's body was sunk in Red river with a grindstone tied to its neck.

Emperor Nicholas has come out strongly in favor of the anti-slavery propaganda, and has addressed a letter to the leader of the revolutionaries, Don Alfonso, younger brother of the pretender, King Carlos, in which he expresses his complete sympathy with the aims and endeavors of the Prince, and sanctions the establishment of a branch of the league in Russia.

Marie Corelli requested that the farthings awarded to her as damages in her libel suit, which coin was tendered her personally, be given to the hospital in Shakespeare's birthplace. When she was in the suit, carried out her wish, and appealed for further farthings. Eight thousand have been received so far as a basis of a million-farthing (\$5,000) fund. Several persons offered to purchase the identical coin offered to Miss Corelli, but it will be sold by auction in aid of the hospital.

The surtax has reduced our imports from Germany 40 per cent. If imports are evils, and if similar goods have not been purchased elsewhere or through other channels, it has worked to our decided advantage.

Mr. Corlett has just won her case in the \$1,000 damage suit Manager Berny brought against her for refusing to appear in the play, "La Revue des Fleurs d'Amman," at the Maturine Theatre. Her defence was that she did not accept the rôle in the play, and the costume given to her was positively indecent, leaving parts of the body nude.

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CHAPPED HANDS

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion 25c

Is just what you need. Heals, Whitens, Softens. Excellent after-shave lotion.

Phones 425 and 450.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.

92 Government St., Near Yates St.

DON'T COUGH STOP IT

Will Power Does a Good Deal.

But our Pulmonic Cough Cure does a whole lot more. There are very few coughs and colds that it will not cure.

FOX'S 78 GOV'T. ST.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block.

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Heating Stoves—own make—all sizes, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap side.

FOTOGRAPHS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

Hibben & Co.'s is the place to buy your Wrapping Paper.

Have you seen the latest gun?

The Browning Automatic

AT

John Barnsley & Co., 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Agents for Spalding Athletic Goods.

THE SOAP POSE
you see our windows to pure olive oil and cucumber SOAPS
DRUG STORE

27 Johnson Street.

J. TEAGUE, JR.

Victoria Transfer Company

LIMITED.

Best Equipped Hack and Livery Stable in the Province.

All Rubber-Tired Hacks and Finest Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and Freight handled at reasonable rates and with dispatch.

9, 21, 23, Broughton St. Phone 129

ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choicest of Liquors, Cigars, etc.

Only the best kept.

JOS. DUBOIS.**ROYAL HOTEL AND CAFE**

American Plan from \$1.25 per day up.

European Plan from 50c up.

Excellent accommodation. Special terms by the week.

When in Doubt**ASK****Campbell & Cullin**

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Phone 12 Box 108 Corner Trounce Ave. and Government St.

ODD LINES**COLOR'D SHIRTS**

Silk and Neglige

Values, \$1 to \$2

REDUCED TO

50 Cts**W. & J. WILSON**

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

83 - Government - Street

RISK'S SPECIAL RESERVE ★ ★ ★ SCOTCH WHISKEY

A special vatting of the cream of Old Highland Whiskies. Matured for many years in Sherry Wood before being bottled.

Socialist Party.—"The Labor Problem" will be the object discussed at the regular public meeting of the Socialist party in Labor hall, Victoria, at 8 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers identified with the movement in British Columbia.

Ministerial Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held on Monday morning at 10:30 in the Y. M. C. A. parlor. Subject for discussion, "The Pastor in His Relation to the Sunday School." All members are urged to attend, and visiting clergymen are invited.

Woman's Auxiliary.—Owing to an erratic name of Mrs. Henry Clay was omitted from the list of kind friends who contributed towards the hospital ball, and Mrs. Potts (not Mrs. Potts) resignation from the Daughters of Pity owing to change of residence was accepted with much regret.

Sen. to Los Angeles.—The remains of the late Wm. E. Rookridge were shipped by W. J. Hanna on Friday night per steamer to Los Angeles, Cal., the widow accompanying the same to the old home. This is the last member of the Clallam disaster to be interred. Beautiful flowers were sent with the sealed casket to its last resting place by the many friends.

Native Sons' Ball.—The energetic hall committee of the Native Sons' Society took charge of the Assembly rooms yesterday afternoon and until the evening of the ball, next Friday, will spared no efforts in the endeavor to eclipse their former efforts in the artistic decoration of the building. The supper committee again ask their lady friends to assist as in the past. A programme of music has been prepared, which combines both old favorites and the latest hits.

Friendly Help.—The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Association will meet in the rooms, Market hall, on Tuesday next at 11 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

Police Court.—An old offender in the person of George Mason Johnson, was sentenced this morning in the Police court to pay a fine of \$100 and \$100 costs or serve three months in jail with hard labor. He chose the latter. He had supplied liquor to the Indians, with whom he has been in the habit of living when not sealing. His worship warned him that the next time he came up he would receive the full sentence the law provides. His previous appearances have been for supplying liquor and stealing from an Indian girl. The vagrant, Henry Henwood, failed to appear, having declined Victoria was too warm for such old favorites.

St. James' Hall.—Mr. L. Tait will address the service in the St. James' hall this evening, commencing at 7:30 p.m. Subject, "Beautiful Women Characters of the Bible." All strangers are welcome to these services, which are held every Sunday evening.

Farmers' Institute.—Tomorrow, Feb. 1st, in the Government buildings, the regular meeting of the Victoria Central Farmers' Institute will be held. Several interesting papers and addresses, besides business of importance, are to occupy the attention of the members.

The Eastern Crisis.—All are taking an interest at present in the developments in the Chinese Empire and a very good idea of existing conditions, the beliefs and beliefs, etc., of the people of that mysterious country can be obtained at the light exhibition and lecture to be given on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m., at the R. E. schoolroom. The lecture is a most interesting one.

Plenty of Work.—It is now considered almost certain that the Legislative Assembly will finish off the work at present before it by next Friday, when it was hoped that no provision would take place. There is a probability that, owing to the irreconcileable desire of opposition members to ventilate their knowledge on human affairs, the agony will be prolonged into the following week.

Business Change.—Mr. W. M. Grattan has disposed of his business as real estate, financial and insurance agent to Mr. J. W. Bridgeman, who will continue the same in the 11 Government street. Mr. Bridgeman was admitted as a solicitor in England in 1884, and was for many years a member in the firm of A. W. Jones & Bridgeman, and is well and favorably known in business circles in this city. The business will be conducted under the firm name of "A. W. Bridgeman."

St. Columba's, Oak Bay.—The entertainment given on Friday evening by the young people of St. Columba's church, Oak Bay, in aid of the Sunday school fund, was an unqualified success. The money raised will be given to the children who rendered in their customary excellent manner, and Mr. Oliver's concertina selections were much appreciated. The dialogue entitled "Cinderella," given by the young people, was the crowning success of the evening, and the large audience listened with eager interest while the old, yet ever new, tale of Cinderella's wrongs and how they were all happily righted, was retold for their entertainment. It goes without saying that in the future the members of Oak Bay church will rest assured as to the success of an entertainment when left in the hands of the young people.

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Mr. Smith is present with his first-rate camera, and will take views whenever possible. He is an expert with the camera, and has at least one picture of very great historical value to his credit here, namely that showing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Henri Joly chatting on the Victoria wharf, while Mr. Justice Martin is seen in the background in all the imposing regalia of a justice of the Supreme court of British Columbia. It was a most happy snapshot; there are no better likenesses extant of the two famous knights. The snapshot has been enlarged and makes a really fine historical picture.

Sir Wilfrid is evidently used to his home, for Sir Henri is laughing heartily, the expression on both faces is exactly that which is the despair of professional photographic poseurs—natural and lifelike.

Mr. Smith has a special commission to photograph for the Daily Mail, and it goes without saying that if he ever chances to get one such as that described in the foregoing lines his fortune is made.

The test to which he is about to be put is one that might well try the nerves of a veteran journalist, but all who know Gordon Smith are aware that if grit, hard work, the "nose for news" and what they call "push," are any avail, he will not fail. The old adage is, he is not going to face. As a contributor to some of the leading magazines of the day, as well as of signed articles for the editorial page of the London Daily Mail, Mr. Smith has given earnest also of the possession of a strong, nervous literary style, that is wonderfully successful. Mr. Smith's stories in the Wide World Magazine, the Canadian Magazine and others, touching on sealing, the Indians and the west north, have been exceedingly popular in this country and in England.

Mr. Smith last night laughingly declined to be interviewed by a Colonist reporter as to his intentions regarding the publication of his experiences in the field after the war, but it is understood that such a venture will be added to the fascinating library built up by the hardy, talented men who have faced danger and death in the wake of the world's great armies. Mr. Smith could certainly write an interesting and amusing book.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Smith intends to make good use of his talents as a draughtsman during the campaign, and it is not at all unlikely that some spirited sketches of battle and incidents of the camp will adorn the pages of the magazines and newspapers.

The Tremont should arrive at Yokohama about the 15th of February.

IN CHAMBERS.

Yesterday morning before the Hon. Justice Justice, the following cases came up: Johnson vs. Yale Mining Company, to change venue and postpone trial; stood over till 2nd prox. Re Hedley townsite, to close certain streets; stood over for two weeks. Church vs. McFadden; affidavit of documents, struck out.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

The finest quality of granulated ion sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in the preparation give it a flavor similar to the popular mints. It is quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. C. Galtley, of Penticton, Md., in speaking of this remedy says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Money saved is money earned. If you have a few handy tools you can save many a dollar. Saws, \$1 to \$3; Hammers, 50c to \$1.10; Square, 30c to \$2; Braces, 40c to \$1.75; Levels, 25c to \$1.75; 101 other handy things at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

The annual general meeting of the members of the officers' mess will be held at the

Regimental Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30th, 1904.

The date and entries for the competition between sections for the prizes presented by the officers commanding is extended to Feb. 20th, by which date all entries must be handed to the adjutant.

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The date and entries for the competition between sections

The Popular Grocers!

Picnic Hams	12¢ per lb
Best Canadian Hams.....	17¢ per lb
Best Canadian Bacon.....	18¢ per lb
Sauerkraut.....	2 lbs 25¢
Sweet and Sour Pickles	per pint 15¢
Sauce in Half-Pint Bottles,.....	3 bottles for 25¢
California O'ives, in bulk	per pint 25¢

Mowat & Wallace, The Popular Grocers.
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

ANOTHER BUFFALO MYSTERY

Clerk embezzled half a million from his employers and is still at liberty and assisting them to straighten out the tangle.

The discovery of a forged mortgage and the charge that Frank V. La Bountie had embezzled \$500,000 from his employers have produced another Buffalo mystery. Frank V. La Bountie was a \$15-a-week boy before he was accused of stupendous embezzlement. Now he is recognized as a Napoleonic schemer who is helping his employers to straighten out their business, and assuring them that they will make rather than lose by his transactions, and a syndicate is ready to back him with capital to carry forward his realty schemes. The developments are so remarkable as to almost change public opinion regarding the young man. Some of the big business men of the city are on his side and are advising him to stand for his rights and not turn over all his property to his old employers. The public is losing sight of the criminal complaint against the young man in its admiration for his clever business ability, and even the firm which made the complaint has taken no steps to prosecute him. It is freely admitted that not only will La Bountie not be arrested and punished but that he will find a willing and legitimate use, and become one of the leading business men of Buffalo, able to write his check for large sums, using his own name rather than forged fictitious names, as he did in his pecular transactions.

The story of La Bountie is an interesting one. On the modest salary of \$62.50 a month he was the confidential clerk of the law firm of Wilson & Smith, and transacted the business of that firm, amounting to \$1,500,000 a year. He had full control of the trust funds handled by the firm, and was regarded as an expert in such matters. Yet he was content to work for the modest salary of \$15 a week, and the firm had no suspicion of his elegant home and his living in a style that demanded ten times his salary. He used the trust funds committed to his care in his own real estate business and had weeks ago been accused of having appropriated more than half a million.

Dorchester road, one of the city's finest and most exclusive thoroughfares, was planned, laid out, and lined with splendid homes by this man, the buildings costing from \$10,000 to \$35,000, and sold them at a good profit. His Dorchester road was looked at with admiration by a few weeks ago by the delegates to the annual convention of the Outdoor Art association, which was held here. They said it was one of the finest thoroughfares they had ever seen. It connects two of Buffalo's most exclusive thoroughfares—Bidwell Parkway and Richmond Avenue. It is about sixty feet wide, asphalted, and in the centre has a continuous flower garden, about which is a high coping, and along the which, at frequent intervals, there are fountains.

The houses which line the exclusive thoroughfare were quickly bought up by wealthy home-seekers, none of whom knew that the man who was responsible for beautiful Dorchester road was the \$15-a-week clerk in the law office of Wilson & Smith. La Bountie told them that he was representing Eastern capitalists, who were investing great sums of money in Buffalo real estate.

Besides his Dorchester road scheme, which grew and became profitable, La Bountie founded the American Cabinet Company, a cabinet-making concern which employs 150 men. He built scores of model cottages for the workingmen and their families, and made the manufacturing business and the houses he built him good returns. By degrees he was paying back the money which he took from his employers' trust funds. The shortage now amounts to about \$300,000, and as soon as La Bountie was found out he made a clean breast of his peculations and set about turning his property over to the firm, until it now has about all he owns, and which he says is far in excess of what he took.

La Bountie figured on being able to make full restitution from the profits of his real estate and manufacturing business before his employers found him out. Then he would have had this

IT IS THE POISON THAT CAUSES PAIN

The Poisonous Waste Matter Is Removed by the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels When These Are Kept Healthy by

Dr. Chase's KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

The kidneys, liver and bowels are known as excretory organs, because it is their mission to cast out of the body the poisonous waste material which would otherwise poison the system, cause pains and aches and give rise to deadly disease.

Because of their direct and specific action on each of these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are wonderfully successful in overcoming pain and in thoroughly eradicating from the system the very cause of serious and painful ailments.

Once the bowels are regular and the kidneys and liver active in filtering the waste material from the blood, good health and proper working of the bodily organs are assured. It seems useless to experiment with new-fangled medicines, which are only intended to afford relief, when you can be thoroughly cured, and the cause of your troubles removed by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. James J. Jensen, Olds, Alta., N. W. T., writes: "I have been troubled considerably with lame back which I suppose came from derangements of the kidneys, and I have never been able to find a treatment that was so prompt and effective in curing this ailment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. At two different times in my life this preparation has entirely cured me of this trouble and of late years I have found it unnecessary to use any medicine whatever. I feel it my duty to add this statement to the many others which I see in recommendation of this excellent medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one dose, 25 cents a day, at all dealers, or Edmiston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Local News.

Ladies Entertain.—Friday evening the lady members of the Petite Club entertained their friends at the Caledonia Hall. Dancing was kept up until the early morn.

Afternoon Service.—Rev. G. H. Riley, of Kitchna, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. M. A. Thomas will assist with a solo.

Changed Hands.—George Fane has purchased the tannery business of George Wyne on Johnson street, and has had the parlors elegantly fitted up. He will be pleased to see Mr. Wyne's old friends; he is sure or his own.

St. Saviour's Church.—A concert will be given under the auspices of the St. Saviour's Liberal Debating and Musical Society in the church on adjoining St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, tomorrow evening.

At Royal Oak.—Last evening the Conservatives of the Saanich electoral district met at Royal Oaks to elect delegates to the convention to be held tomorrow. There was a good meeting considering the very short notice, only one day, and the feeling was very unanimous. The following gentlemen were elected: A. D. Gale, Joseph Nicholson, Munro Miller, F. J. Quell and D. M. Jenkins, K. C.

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Building Society.—The second annual meeting of Victoria No. 2 Building Society was held last evening at the St. William Hall, when the reports from the directors, auditors and secretary were read, and which proved most satisfactory. The following were elected: P. D. Brown, J. H. McLaughlin, James Ponsonby, Charles Gardner and Peter Hiddle. A. St. G. Flint was elected secretary and J. E. Church and A. B. McAdam were appointed auditors. The question of the absorption of the King Edward Building Society was then taken up, with the result that the assembled members voted for the same to take effect within thirty days. The second drawing for appropriation was made, the following gentlemen acting as a drawing committee: E. F. Robinson, Ald. Stewart and J. D. McVine, M. P. P., and resulted in No. 47 A and B, held by Thornton fell getting the drawing.

THE MAKING OF AN ENGINEER.

Let us look for a moment at the raw material and the finished product, leaving out of account the genius who may achieve eminence in engineering without special training. The raw material is the youth of seventeen or eighteen, fresh from school, educated, perhaps, to a standard below that which might be expected or expected, and supposed to be endowed with common sense, natural aptitude for the profession and sufficient physical strength; and the finished product is a blend of scientific and technical knowledge, practical experience, and business method. Our colleges should supply the first two requirements; but I venture to submit that the last two can only properly be acquired in the workshops and offices, and that no training can be considered efficient that does not include a considerable period of practical apprenticeship. Colleges may supply knowledge relating to the properties of materials, theory and structures of machines, instruction in drawing, and in the methods of attacking new problems; but it is only under actual commercial conditions that the student can acquire the proper type of practical experience, adequate knowledge of the design and construction of machines, experience of and sympathy with the workmen. It is in the factory or office that these can be gained, by observation and imitation, some knowledge of routine, estimating, organization and management, business methods and administration, the production of the maximum amount of work with the minimum friction and at the minimum cost. Imitation of good and original example for work in engineering as in other professions, and to this, no doubt, can be largely traced the continuance of the success of our national engineering, despite our comparative slowness in advancing with the times. It is in this respect that Continental and American systems of training will be found deficient. There the young engineer is launched into his future occupation after a college training of four or five years, with workshop experience, especially in America, only in the college, and with sometimes a total

lack of practical experience. The result was above last week's record figure. The changes in the various items were not fully up to last week's unprecedented record but the increase in loans, with last week's and other exception has never before been equalled and the increase in deposits never before with last week's single exception. The loan item of the clearing house banks was closed, and in cash is considerably in excess of the preliminary estimates, but was not sufficient to make up the increased reserve requirements from the enormous growth in deposits, surplus is slightly impaired. The New York banks are putting large funds into commercial paper from interior points and large loans have been made on sterling collateral, and a large amount of this account is regarded as sound and safe. But there is a growth of conservatism in the feeling about extending credits for speculative commitments in the stock market. It is pointed out that the increase of banks of reserves last year came to halt in the last week of last year to February 21st to the amount of \$70,000,000. From February 21st to April 4th last year the New York banks lost over \$50,000,000 cash and the surplus in the same time declined \$27,213,800.

These conditions and precedents are a force in causing the halt in the speculative movement in stocks. Foreign influences today were slight but were favorable to higher prices.

COMMANDER WAS MODEST.

Several months ago, says a London despatch to the New York Sun, Victoria Crosses were awarded Capitals Walker and Rolland for gallantry during action at Dartmouth, in Somaliland. In carrying a wounded officer back under fire, the Major, E. Gough, commander of the regiment, had got the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the same action caused surprise and wonder why it was so belated.

It seems that Gough, as commander, recommended the other two, but made no mention of his own conduct. A private letter from Rolland first brought the news to England, with the result that it was referred to the attention of the King recently.

Gough is 23 years old. He has been mentioned three times in despatches for service in South Africa and is now promoted to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Teacher—Where did the desert Gomé get its name?

The Dunce—Cause people go by it instead of through it—Youngstown Telegram.

commercial experience of a year or less. Underlying all branches of engineering there is to some extent the same practical foundation. All demand knowledge of the properties and uses of the materials of construction, and of the method and processes by which they are converted into structures and machines. In many of the branches it is generally realized that a man must go "through the shop," and, after all, the processes in one "shop" do not greatly differ from those in another. Workshop experience is not, however, generally included in the training of all engineers, and surely it is desirable for all, and especially for those so when steel has displaced to a large extent masonry and timber, when all types of motors bulk largely in their work, and when machines of all kinds are utilized to construct to their designs. If it is considered desirable that the training of all engineers should include experience in suitable workshops and factories, specialization being confined to the particular or to the drawing office, the question under discussion is limited to the consideration of the time required, and the best division of that time between the college and the workshop.

GEORGE FANE has purchased the tannery business of George Wyne on Johnson street, and has had the parlors elegantly fitted up. He will be pleased to see Mr. Wyne's old friends; he is sure or his own.

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FOR SALE!
108 ACRES, more or less, of good land, part of the McHugh Estate.
SOUTH SAANICH
PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Excelsior Poultry Meal

Feed warm in the morning. A great egg producer and fatterer.

The Sylvester Feed 60. 87-89 YATES STREET.

Tel. 413.

Presentation To Arthur Longfield

Late Organist of St. John's Church Gets a Surprise on Friday Evening.

His Old Choir Present Beautiful Illuminated Address And Spend Social Evening.

On Friday evening last the old choir of St. John's church journeyed to Mr. Arthur Longfield's residence on the corner of Cook and Chatham streets, and surprised him by presenting a beautiful illuminated address, executed by Mr. Charles Budden. The address was read by Mr. Rolfe and was worded as follows:

"Dear Mr. Longfield: Upon the eve of severing your connection with St. John's church as its organist, we the members of the choir, feel that we cannot part with you without expressing our keen appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to this church and choir.

"During the years that you have labored among us we know that it has been, on your part, a labor of love. Many are the undertakings, which may have entailed an enormous amount of time and thought, which you have brought to a successful issue on behalf of this church. Your many acts of kindness, and your unshakable devotion to our welfare and the welfare of the church as a whole, believe us, we shall not readily forget.

"As an organist you have inspired us with confidence at times when panic of numbers and other weaknesses would otherwise have made us present but a sorry spectacle.

"Your courteous behavior and willingness to oblige at all times have won for you a high place in our esteem. In short, dear Mr. Longfield, we feel that with your departure St. John's church will lose the services of one who combines the talent of a musician of the highest ability with all the qualities of a thorough gentleman.

"It has now come to the parting of the ways, and with our sincerest wishes for your future happiness, and prosperity, we must bid you 'Good-bye and Godspeed.'

The address was signed on behalf of the choir by Thomas N. Rolfe, F. P. Savage and Tom Palmer.

Mr. Longfield, who was visibly affected, made a very suitable reply and thanked his old tried friends for the way they had stuck to him through thick and thin for so many years of close musical association.

The choir arrived at the home at half-past eight and after the speech-making spent three happy hours in social conviviality.

The address is a beautiful piece of work and reflects the highest credit on the designer and artist, Mr. Charles Budden. At the head a picture of an organ is painted and in place of the keyboard a miniature of a choir boy in full costume. Strange to relate the face, color of hair and general look of the boy might be a photograph of Mr. Longfield's grandson, who returned to England two years ago, though Mr. Budden had never neither seen the child nor his photo.

The address will be placed on exhibition in the store windows of the Victoria Book and Stationery Company during the coming week.

Salt's Serges, Cooper & Linklater, the Fashionable Tailors, 47 Government street, have just received a consignment of Sir Titus Salt's famous Serges; celebrated the world over for superiority in dyes.

Baron Arthur de Rothschild, who died December 10, at Monte Carlo, Switzerland, included in his collection, including the beautiful "Les Deux Amies" and "L'Oliver Mort," by Gruelle. Baron de Rothschild also gave the Cluny Museum an interesting collection of old rings.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effect a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTCH, Morristown, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Victoria Circle
King's Daughters

Are Very Busy Preparing For a "Made in Canada" Fair.

Circular Letter Sent Asking The Manufacturers of Canada to Exhibit.

The arrangements for the "Made in Canada" fair and sample sale to be held by the Victoria Circle, the King's Daughters, during the week of the 2nd of May, at Assembly Hall, Fort Street, are going on apace. The following ladies constitute the committee: The leader of circles in Victoria, and Mesdames Shaw, Croft, Hause, McMick, O. M. Jones, Mann, Morley, Huntington, Kent, Burton, Tilton, Robertson, Templeman, H. Beaven, Fisher (Metchosin), Maidland, Dougall (Cowichan), and the Misses Leitch, Pitts, Newcombe and Mrs. Watt (secretary).

The following letter issued by the secretary to all manufacturers throughout Canada, will fully explain the objects of the exhibition. The interest and cooperation of the Board of Trade has been promised, as also that of His Worship the Mayor and council. The main profits will go towards some necessary individual object; that proposed being the establishment of a convalescent home in the vicinity of Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 2, 1904.

Dear Sirs: The King's Daughters of Victoria propose holding a "Made in Canada" fair immediately after Easter of this year, in the hall of the three-fold, first, we believe that such a fair will be of great interest in the resources and industrial development of Canada; secondly, we hope that such an exhibit of our manufactured articles will result favorably to the increase in the growth of a strong national sentiment, and lastly, we wish to give aid to various charitable enterprises, notably a convalescent home.

We are asking the co-operation of the manufacturers in Canada in the belief that such a fair will be of great interest and benefit to them. We have consulted with the secretary of the Board of Trade here, with several representatives of Eastern and local concerns and have received hearty encouragement.

All seem to recognize that for various reasons the products of our own manufacturers are not known as they ought to be in and about Victoria. Our people are often eager to buy Canadian goods if they only know what they are.

We should be glad of your help in this way. If you consider it worth your while to send us samples of your goods for sale, we will advertise these goods in our trade paper and will have small stalls for their exhibit. Or, if you prefer, you may make an exhibition of your goods in a booth erected for that purpose.

In that case none of your goods would be sold, but you would pay us rent for the booth, probably not less than \$25, we agreeing to erect and light the booth and place someone in charge.

Or you could share a booth with some other exhibitor each paying not less than \$15 for the privilege. The option of exhibiting in booths is being offered only to British Columbia manufacturers, as the others are too distant to make an offer profitable. We propose that the local girls in charge of the exhibition will be dressed to represent the advertisement of the goods, as poster girls in fact. We shall be glad to distribute advertising cards, folders or free samples in a judicious manner. The stalls will be well written up in the local press. In short in every way we shall direct attention to the articles sent us.

The fair itself is even now being advertised and will continue to be so until it comes off. It will have all the attractions of a large fair, entertainments, refreshments, decorations, etc. It will probably last for several days and like all entertainments given by the King's Daughters in Victoria will be largely attended, especially as nothing of the sort has been done here before.

The order includes many ladies of prominence in Victoria and has a membership list in the city and in adjacent districts of 475. Kindly let me know as soon as possible if you can send us anything and when you are likely to send it.

The earlier articles for sale teach us the better disposition we will be able to make of them. We presume you in many instances you will have small accounts to local dealers, and will be dependent upon the time of sending such consignment. If you have a local representative, we shall be glad to confer with him. We hope that you will recognize that we are at one with you as local Canadians in the wish to advertise in this province the articles manufactured by you, and that we trust that the results to you will be widely beneficial.

Please address all communications to Mrs. A. T. Watt, Secretary "Made in Canada" Fair Committee, Victoria, B. C.

THE WEATHER.
Metropolitan Office, Victoria, Jan. 30—8 p. m. SYNOPOSIUM.

The high barometer field remains in much the same position over the North Pacific Slope. With the exception of light showers in this vicinity no rain or snow has fallen during the last 24 hours, except in the Rockies. Temperatures have been stationary on the British Columbia and Washington coast and slightly lower on the upper Mainland and the American ranges. In California it has been warmer. In the Northwest the pressure is again increasing in the Territories, light snow has fallen and temperatures are reasonable.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	54
Victoria, Westminster	44	51
Kamloops	10	32
Barberville	20	32
Dawson	12	2
Calgary	21	36
Winnipeg	2	12
Portland, Ore.	36	38
San Francisco	46	60

FORECASTS.
Fort 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday: Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, chiefly northerly, cloudy and cool with occasional rain today or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, cloudy and cool with occasional rain today or Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.
5 a. m. 38 Mean. 41
Noon. 42 Highest. 46
5 p. m. 43 Lowest. 38

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 p. m. 2 miles north. 9
Noon. 2 miles north. 12
5 p. m. 3 miles north.

Average state of weather—Cloudy. Rain and melted snow—01 inch.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.... 30.46

Corrected.... 30.493

Borometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.... 30.46

—

Miss Helen Keller, the blind deaf-mute, has just been elected vice-president of the senior class at Radcliffe College, the women's department of Harvard. She is a graduate of the Boston School of English and two in Latin. She has thus far passed all her examinations with as much credit as if she had all her faculties, and is accomplishing more in scholarship than any other person in the world so handicapped.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

Fred Prodick, the well-known confectioner, living in Ottawa, received \$5 from a man die-died, prospective customer, recently. The man said that 30 years before, when a boy, he stole one dollar's worth of cakes from the confectioner's wagon and the five dollars was to cover the principal with interest for 30 years.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Itch Fiend

Itches, Skin Rashes or Eczema,—one of the outward manifestations of scrofula, or skin diseases, such as Itching, burning, oozing, dryness, and scaling patches, on the face, head, neck, legs or body.

It cannot be cured by outward applications, the blood must be rid of the irritant to which it is due.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has cured the most persistent and difficult cases. Accept no substitute for Hood's; no substitute acts like it.

DISCOUNT SALE.—The Big Discount Sale continues at Maynard's Shoe Store, Oddfellows' block, Douglas street, and the public is being treated to Big Bargains in all lines of Footwear.

In His New Offices, J. McCurrach has now a well-stocked office in his new premises at No. 6, View street, MacGregor block. His fine selection of new and up-to-date stock of goods will bear inspection, while his work and fit in Suits are always guaranteed.

THE HOLIDAY RUSH

now being over finds us fully equipped to supply the wants of our patrons with anything they desire. Pure Drugs is our specialty, but we always have on hand a superior stock of Toilet Essentials, Perfumery, Soaps, Tooth Washes, Powders, etc. Our Candy Counter contains Lowrey's Chocolates, Chocolates, etc.

We are agents for Spratt's Dog Remedies and Foods.

J. L. WHITE, & CO.

People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Government Street. Near Postoffice. Always Open.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer

Has been favored with instructions to sell for whom it may concern,

2 p. m., Tuesday, Feb. 2nd

AT THE

Old Methodist Church

Pandora and Broad Streets.

A Consignment of

**NEW VELVET
PILE AND
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AND RUGS**

Beautiful Designs and Colorings, sizes will be found to suit all buyers. Also at same sale a Six-Foot Mirror, B. P.; Singer Sewing Machine, and a quantity of really Choice Cloths for Ladies' and Gents' Suit-Dressmakers' Bust Model; Tailor Tables, etc., etc.

Please note time and place of sale. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Salts' Serges!

THE GOODS that make us famous. In England the name Sir Titus Salt is a guarantee as regards QUALITY AND DYE.

We have just received a large shipment of these celebrated goods.

Cooper & Linklater

Fashionable Tailors.

47 Fort Street.

Cotton Is King

The recent remarkable advances in the price of raw cotton, should be a warning to all to buy now, before the price goes up.

Wholesale quotations on manufactured clothing are higher than the actual selling price. The retail prices must, as present stocks are sold out, necessarily advance. Present prices are:

Heavy riveted pants, black, blue or grey, 75c. pair.

Check Gingham Blouses, 50c. each. Black or blue Denim coats, 75c. each.

It is probable there will not be another opportunity in years to buy at these prices.

Respectfully yours,

W. G. CAMERON

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST
CASH CLOTHES.

55 JOHNSON ST.

Architects and Engineers

Have your Blue Prints made at

FLEMING BROS

Enlargements a specialty. Kodaks and supplies.

52 Government Street.

Jump over the Counter

Don't spend all your life in a poorly paid clerks.

We train men to men to make a living.

What we want today is to start TODAY.

Learn By Mail

Mathematics, Natural Science, and Civil Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Architecture, Chemistry, Ornamental Design, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Drawing, etc., etc.

Write TODAY, stating subject that interests you.

International Correspondence Schools

Box 700, Scranton, Pa.

—

Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Another Chapter On Ghosts

Strange Illusions and Messages From-Where?

By D. W. X.

All Rights Reserved.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damned,
Bring thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee.

—Hamlet.

RECENT VISITORS to San Francisco have returned with astounding tales of the work of a certain medium, in whose great city who calls on the spirits of the departed, delivers messages from dead to living friends and mentions dates, names, localities and incidents with a fidelity that astonishes his audiences. In nearly every instance the persons dead or living were and are entire strangers to the medium who does his tricks (or call them what you may) in the full glare of the electric light and upon a platform which is substitute of cabinet or other furniture. The hull on the occasion of his public scenes is packed. The medium avances to the front of the platform and after a short exposition of what he is about to produce begins by calling out a name.

"Did any one know a certain Mrs. Mary Brown, where she was on earth?" A lady's voice from some part of the hall responds.

"Yes, I knew a lady of that name."

The operator, without apparently noticing the interruption, continues:

"I am on a steamer. We are bound for the month. We have been three days at sea and we reach Vancouver. I cannot stop there. I go to another place—Victoria. Ah! there I see a lady. She is related to Mary Brown, deceased—a daughter I think. Yes, a daughter, Mary Brown, a person for her daughter which she wishes you looking in the direction from which the voice had come to deliver. Tell the daughter that her mother says she has acted wisely and that prosperity is about to dawn upon her and hers. There is a gentleman here who wishes to speak to you (again bowing in the direction of the voice). He lived on Puget Sound. His name is —. He is tall and strong looking. He wants me to tell you that you have acted nobly and your reward is certain. He awaits your coming with impatience. You ever know a person that name?"

"Yes," replied the female voice. "He was my husband."

"Ah!" exclaimed the medium. "Here is a man named Max Popper. He has something to say to a Mr. Ernest Popper who he says is in this room. Is there such a person here?"

Agentleman rises and exclaims, "That is my name."

"Well, sir, your friend wishes me to tell you that you must stop playing the races or rain will overtake you. He says you drink too much."

"Goodness gracious," exclaims the earnest Mr. Popper, "what's my brother Max? I blew his brains out when he lost two thousand dollars at the track last year?"

The medium continues: "He says that you will not blow your brains out for a very good reason. But he bids me say that you are spending money that is not your own."

"Goodness gracious," interrupts Ernest Popper, in a great state of excitement, "that is so, but how does he know it? Who told him? What else does he say?"

"Nothing. Is there a lady here named Mrs. Aphrodite?"

"That's me," a shrill female voice from the rear breaks in.

"You have lost something. It is of great value. Your husband's here. He says that if you look in the dark closet under the first pair of stairs in your house you'll find what you lost."

The female makes a quick exit to search the dark closet for her treasure. "Is there a Mrs. Pollard—Mrs. Irene Pollard in this room?" he next asks.

A timid little woman in a faded shawl pops up, blushes, opens and closes her lips as though emitting a sound and sits down.

"What's your name? Irene Pollard?"

"Yes, sir," comes back the nervous answer.

"I've a message for you—from your son George."

"But my son's dead," gasps the frightened little body.

"I know he is—that's why he sends you a message. He bids me tell you he is very happy. The other boys are with him and they are waiting for you. He says he wants you to forgive him for his neglect of you while on earth."

"Has—he seen his father?" ventures the lady.

"No, and he says he doesn't want to see him either. He adds that where his father is there is neither snow nor ice."

"Oh!" eagerly explains the little lady, "he was killed by an avalanche in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. George doesn't mean that he's in the bad place. He means that he won't be buried up again."

The audience laughs doubtfully but makes no comment.

"I see," continues the medium, "a handsome girl of some twenty summers. Her long hair is hanging loose and her garments are wringing wet. She says that her name while on earth was Adelaida—and that she was drowned in the wreck of the Rio Jandero in San Francisco harbor. Does any one recognize her?"

Half-a-dozen persons sprang to their feet and all exclaimed that they knew the girl while in life.

"She wishes to speak to Mrs. —."

A lady rose in the audience and in trembling accents responded to the call.

"She wishes to say that she is happy and contented while in life. She says that you should not take the step you contemplate—marriage—for you will have nothing but unhappiness with the man who has proposed to you."

The lady gathers up her wraps and with a very red face and a little cry of dismay hurries from the room, looking as she wished she had not come.

And the scene goes on every evening, to the mystification of numerous audiences and the interest if not edification of the parties who are favored by their spirit friends, with messages from the other world. It is said that the medium is unacquainted with either the dead or the living, and that he said and receives messages through him. This is probably correct. I long ago arrived at the conclusion that the wonderful powers possessed by clairvoyants cannot be ascribed to any cause at present known to man. It is a gift that few possess and the possession of which none can explain. "It was born in me," said fat Mrs. Sampson the severest at the Clarendon who turned things in Victoria topsy-turvy in 1889.

"Am I clairvoyant?" a gentleman asked her.

"No, not a bit—you're too earthy."

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"I mean that you're of the earth earthy. You're wedded to your flesh."

The visitor looked at the gross old woman as she leaned back in an easy chair and leered at him while a strong odor of onions flavored her breath and filled the room, and his choleric rose.

while traveling in Cassiar. Upon these slates appeared a message from Cain in which he said that he had found out his mistake and now wished to say that he was very happy and content, having embraced a new religion after going down in the Pacific. Each message was in different hand-writing and expression, and as there were about a dozen the ingenuity of the medium must have been severely taxed to produce ten or twelve messages varied in character and dissimilar in chirography. But how did she penetrate the sealed envelop or get inside the slates?

When Eva Fay was here in 1896 she did some wonderful things. I entered a cabinet with her and held both her hands firmly in mine. In spite of which banjos and tambourines were played upon, vegetables thrown at my face was slapped by my hands. How were these things done? By spirits or juggling? I incline to juggling, but I have no proof. In explanation of her clever responses to written messages it was observed that her manager handed each person desiring to ask a question a slip of paper and a piece of cardbord upon which he was supposed to write his message. When the slips were gathered in by the usher the pieces of cardbord were taken up and handed to the manager who stood in the right of the platform with paper and cardbord in his hands. The singular trick was that when one wrote on the paper the pasteboard, which was chemically prepared, recurred a duplicate of the writing and ventriloquism did the rest. In writing my questions I rested the slip on the rim of my hat. When my name was called the woman failed. She said:

"You want to know something about your business?"

"No," I interrupted, "I know too much about that subject. My question is of an entirely different nature."

"I must have get your message mixed with some one else's. I'll return to it later," she said.

When the list was exhausted and she was about to leave the stage the manager called out, "You've forgotten to answer that gentleman's query?"

"Oh!" she said, "I can answer it now. Yes. Tell her to get a Fowler bicycle. It's made in Chicago."

My question: "A lady friend of mine is putting on flesh rapidly and wishes to know if she should ride a bicycle to maintain a sylphine form?"

Why did the medium not answer my question off-hand as she did the others? Was it because I used the rim of my hat instead of the cardbord to write upon? But how did she finally get the question correctly without having left the stage or, as far as the audience could see, communicate with any person? It is strange, however, she said, and still I do not believe that spirits had aught to do with it. If they had, surely they would have instructed their mouthpiece to foretell the bridge disaster and thus avert a lamentable loss of life. Some one in the audience asked:

"Shall we have fine weather on Monday for the Queen's Birthday celebration?"

"Yes," she answered, "you will have glorious weather and a good time."

Not a word about a defective bridge which even then was tottering to its fall. A word of warning from the medium might have caused an inspection to be made. It's a queer thing that these messages still appear.

It is being popularly mentioned that the ancient manner with the boisterous and profane manners and tobacco habit has recently appeared at a private circle in this city and that time has not mellowed his disposition or curbed his desire to make trouble for the more peacefully disposed inhabitants of the ethereal spheres.

A friend who was with me yesterday narrated some wonderful instances of slate-writing. He handed a visiting medium two slates securely tied together. Between the cords that bound the slates he inserted a letter in a sealed envelope containing certain questions that he wished answered. He kept his eyes on the slate and the envelope in the course of a few minutes he was directed to untie the slates and found written upon them messages conveying the information desired. Amongst other things he was told of the death of a brother in Mexico and of the death of a friend in New Zealand. Old Dennis Cain. He was lost on the Pacific. My friend and Cain had many heated controversies on the subject of religion

One evening in the winter of 1892 I sat in the Speaker's chair at the Legislative Hall. The day had been most eventful and when the evening session opened I was completely worn out. Hon. Mr. Beaven was the leader of the opposition and his seat was on the left of the Speaker. He was recovering from a severe illness and it was the practice not to push any legislation in which he felt an especial interest during his absence from the House. On the night in question I took the chair at 8:15 o'clock. I glanced along the rows of seats and saw a quizzical expression on the part of the medium. I saw him approach his desk, twirl his chair around and take his seat. He remained for several minutes fumbling with the papers on his desk. Then he rose and walked towards the rear which was in the rear of the hall. Presently a motion to read a bill a third time was made. It was a bill in which Mr. Beaven felt a keen interest as it concerned his constituency—Victoria City. I read the division bill and the members voted in favor of it. I waited out one minute two, three minutes for the leader of opposition to appear. Then I sent a page to summon him. The page returned shortly with the information that the gentleman was nowhere to be found. I still refrained from putting the question. Attorney-General Davie asked, what the Speaker was waiting for?

I replied, "I am waiting for the leader of the opposition to take his seat."

"He's not been in to night," said one of the house members.

"But I saw him," I insisted. "I saw him in his seat and saw him leave the hall."

After another minute's waiting I put the question and the bill went through. The next morning it transpired that Mr. Beaven had not left his house at all on the evening before. His appearance and disappearance were illusive, due to overwork or what is called at the present day "brain fag" on my part.

Some years ago a lady of this city died suddenly. While she was an earnest Christian her husband had serious doubts as to the future. They were devotedly attached and both were anxious to know whether, after death, they would meet again. Every possible means was adopted to quiet the husband's doubts and give him the assurance which his wife enjoyed and he so ardently desired. At last it was arranged that whichever died first should if possible be sent to the other for the spiritland. When he died the husband waited for the sign, but none came for many days—several years in fact. He grew very despondent and his unbelief grew and strengthened until he became next door to an atheist. Time wore on until one day last summer the widower gleefully announced that he had at last received the overdue message from his wife and that he was now convinced of the reality of a future existence. He had no reason to suspect that his wife had come until I am not aware that he disclosed to any one the nature of the message, except that it was in the precise words he had agreed upon with his wife. After a few weeks of apparent happiness and ease of mind, one evening he was found lying dead at his house. He had passed away in fit of epilepsy to which he was subject.

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In late experiments of Jensen, isolating silver, he restained their vitality

they are so common about us.

They were discovered while the light from a Welshman lamp was

concentrated by a quartz lens on a stamping machine, the lens causing

the luminescence of the screen to per-

sist after the light was removed. They

are now known to exist not only in the incandescent gas but also in the ordinary gas flame burning without a chimney, and in the radiation from a red-hot plate of silver or tin, and they exhibit

radioactivity in various substances, such as a plate of lead. The invisible rays can be detected by the slight increase of luminescence of a phosphorescent screen to be given off by the human body, and D'Arsonval has shown that a screen of potassium cyanide of barium made slightly luminescent by radium, lights up on approach to the muscle, and is so sensitive that it can show the course of a nerve under the skin.

The novel drilling tool of Mr. Charles Simons, of London, enables one man to do mining hitherto requiring two men.

To an iron upright or spreader bar, about 9 feet in height, is attached a small cylinder, and an ordinary 2-foot

drill passing through this cylinder is held in rigid position by a powerful spring and grip lever. The drill is re-

volved by a foot lever working in con-

nection with a piston.

An alternating current of high frequency is used. Dr. J. Cunningham Bowie in the electric treatment of consumption. In practice it has ranged from 300 to 800 milliamperes and from 50 to 70 volts, and has been applied from 10 to 20 minutes. Almond oil containing iodine, thymol and other antiseptics was injected into the larynx. The curative effect was noted much more quickly than with the antiseptic oils alone, and the experimenter is satisfied that the current has an important healing influence.

A sheet of silver is the dressing applied by Dr. Reilly. French

French, in the electric treatment of

consumption.

He has devised a new apparatus

to occur in geode-like cavities in the coke and the fiber filaments are about 0.0008 inch in diameter

while the coarser ones range from 0.0012

to 0.0035 inch, the length being usually

about 2 inches. The filaments are formed of rings of which six were seen in 28 days.

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THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

HARRISON'S Fuel Report for 1903 contains much matter of interest, as showing in particular the effect the introduction of oil for fuel purposes has had in reducing the consumption of coal in California, and has put California in the lead as a British Columbian producer. In 1903 California imported 1,215,554 tons of coal, as against 1,445,598 in 1902, or a decrease of 230,044 tons, while on the other hand oil production in that state shows an increase of 60 per cent, the output being estimated at between twenty and twenty-one million barrels, as against thirteen million barrels in 1902. For many years past the Vancouver Island collieries have contributed more heavily to the requirements of the San Francisco market than those elsewhere, but while they have continued to maintain their lead in this respect, the falling off since 1900 is most marked. Thus in that year 763,017 tons were exported; in 1901 a decrease of fifty thousand tons is recorded; in 1902 exports amounted to 591,732 tons, while last year hardly half that quantity was marketed in California. Labor troubles in the spring of 1903 doubtless had a great deal to do with these relatively poor returns for Australia, taking advantage of the removal of the duty of 67 cents a ton on coal increased her coal imports to California very considerably. Recently, to be exact, on the 15th of January, the American duty on coal was again imposed, and as it is believed that the production of coal is likely to show a further increase in a year, the coal market outlook is not as bright as it might be.

At the coroner's inquest held in Michel last week no evidence was produced to explain the cause of the explosion in the No. 3 mine at that colliery by which seven miners were killed, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly with rider added that they attached blame to no person or persons. The accident appears, however, to be generally attributed to the explosion of gas given off from a cressent.

In connection with the revival of mining activity in and about Rossland the Miner remarks on the fact that probably out of the several hundred mining companies floated in former boom times not one per cent have complied with the provisions of the Companies' Act, and while, of course, most of these companies are in a difficult and very good thing too, there are others, owing to their patriotic, with one day may be successfully worked, and in these cases it is advisable that the legal status should be maintained. The Companies' Act provides that every limited liability company, and all mining companies, come under this heading, must annually hold a general meeting of shareholders. Such meeting must be advertised fourteen days in advance of the date specified for the session. Such ordinary meetings as may be held from time to time during the year must also be advertised for a similar period. The annual general shareholders' meeting is obligatory, however, even if the proceedings are of the most formal nature. Non-compliance with this section of the statute leaves the company open to the cancellation of its charter, and in event of a desire to resurrect the company a new charter must be obtained at considerable cost. This is one of the features in which a little forethought may save the corporate existence of many mining companies.

A press despatch from Grand Forks states that Mr. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter, has been summoned to Montreal on business connected with the proposed enlargement of these works, the directors having practically decided to add six additional furnaces this year. As a general thing it is a safe rule to consider all information in the press despatch reliable. Grand Forks is as reliable, but this report may possibly be true as it would be certainly good business for the Granby company to further increase the capacity of its smelting plant. The ore is developed at the mines, and it is simply a question of getting it out, marketing it and making a profit. On the company's large capitalization it is questionable whether with an output of even two thousand tons a day a larger annual dividend than five per cent, may be expected, but an output of four thousand tons would produce at a proportionately lower cost per ton, and provide for the distribution of profits at the rate of perhaps twelve per cent.

THE COAST.

During fourteen days in December the Tays Copper company smelted 2,838 tons of its own ores, and 527 tons of custom's ores, producing 311 tons of copper, the gross value of which, allowing for refining and purchase of customs ore, was \$15,221. The development of the new aneracite discovery at Comox is proceeding with great energy, and this week three shifts were employed at the work. A branch line of railway has also been built to the mine, and while as yet the output is necessarily small, it is expected that by the end of February a daily production of between three and four hundred tons will be maintained. An effort is being made to sell the Lenora mine, Mt. Sticker and other Vancouver Island mining and smelting properties in England. The position of the Lenora mine has meant while shown great improvement, and some very rich ore is being shipped to the Crofton smelter from a mine recently developed.

WHITE HORSE PLACERS.

The new Alice diggings still continue to be considerably "boomed," and it is said that from one claim on Boulder creek, the gravel yields from twenty to twenty-five cents to the pan at a depth of six feet. In anticipation of a big spring rush to this field, block-houses have been built at intervals over the entire distance. The White Horse, and a large supply of provisions are now being taken in. Last week 150 tons of ore from the Copper King mine at White Horse was received at the Ladysmith smelter for test purposes. On a previous test of sampled ore gave a gross return of \$80 to the ton.

REVELSTOKE.

The Prince Mining and Development company, engaged in developing a promising group of claims in this vicinity, contemplate installing an electric plant for working drills and lighting purposes in the near future. There are excellent water power near by. The main companies, the Imperial Mines, Ltd., and the Keystone Mines, Ltd., have recently been incorporated to acquire and develop mines in respectively, Albert Canyon and Keystone Mountain. Work in both cases, it is stated, is to commence in the course of the next month or so.

LARDEAU.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ophir-Lake Mining Syndicate, Ltd., held last Saturday, resolutions were passed authorizing and confirming the sale of the Oyster-Criterion group in this camp and the Ophir-Lake group on Galore creek to the Great Northern Mines, Ltd. It is announced that the Beatrix company has concluded arrangements for the sale of 48 per cent. of its stock, in order to provide for an adequate working capital. On the Goldfinch a contract has been let for tunnelling.

is no doubt that the low-grade ores of the camp may be handled to advantage.

NELSON AND YMR.

Development work is to be at once commenced on the Monarch, a property owned by the Monarch Gold and Copper Mines, Limited, recent Ophir flotation. At Ymir, development on the Foggy continues to give satisfactory results, the cast drift from the 300-foot level has now been driven about 50 feet one. A policy of retrenchment has evidently been decided upon at the Ymir, a number of employees having been discharged and expenses reduced in other directions. Only twenty stamps are in use at the mill.

ROSSLAND.

The last monthly report from the manager of the Le Roi states that shipments aggregated 17,250 tons, containing 5,428 ozs. gold, 6,655 ozs. silver, and 407,800 lbs. of copper, resulting in an (estimated) loss of \$15,500 allowing costs of mining, smelting and marketing, and also \$1.42 per ton of ore mined for depreciation and development. In future the assets of development will be clearly and separately shown. Developments at the 1,350-foot level still appear encouraging. A 20-drill compressor plant has arrived in Rossland for the White Bear, and last week twelve carloads of machinery arrived for the Rossland Power company's concentrator.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Sixty tons of concentrates from the Le Roi No. 2 Elmore mill have been received at the Granby smelter for test purposes. An important strike is reported to have been made on the Roderick Dhu in Long Lake camp, a vein having been encountered giving values of \$125. A pumping camp McKinney, will not make a dividend distribution in February as was promised, profits being set aside instead for the purchase of the adjoining Fontenoy claim, for which the company is negotiating.

EAST KOOTENAY.

The manager of the Ptarmigan mine, at Wilmer, has received instructions to suspend operations. The Dominion group of claims near Maryville on the St. Mary's river have been acquired by a Spokane syndicate. The property has been partially developed, and contains two veins, one of galena and the other carrying gold and copper values.

THE JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"What Johannesburg says to-day South Africa is going to say to-morrow,"—Rev. J. C. Harris.

"The Johannesburg municipal election is the first step towards the self-government of the Transvaal colony."

VIEWED in the light of the above remarks made at the final meeting of the conference, the municipal election at Johannesburg assumes importance even in the most distant portion of the British Empire.

To go back a bit, "before the war," only here they generally say "before the late war," we all know the execution of aliens from the privilege of voting was one of the main causes of the war.

Johannesburg has only existed since 1886. It was at first a mining camp, administered by a mining commissioner.

Its rapid growth forced the appointment by the government of a capitory board which lasted till 1890, when

responsibility for a body that would be in some degree representative, a municipal franchise was granted, and a board of twenty-four appointed.

The qualification for a voter was that he either paid rent or was the owner of property valued at £500.

This body chiefly concerned itself with the making of roads over an area of five square miles. Now the municipal area is 80 square miles. It also bought a private lighting company for £160,000.

In 1897 Mr. Kruger constituted a new Standsraad of twenty-four members, twelve of whom were burghers while the burgomaster was appointed and paid by the government, and he had the right of veto. On the outbreak of the war commandant Schutte had charge of the town. In May, 1900, Major O'Meara was appointed acting mayor under the British occupation. Although working under great disadvantages on account of lack of transport he provided a sanitary service. But the roads were entirely neglected, necessarily.

In 1901 Lord Milner sent a deputation to the town council that held office up to yesterday.

So generally the campaign has had elements of interest. The last meeting had more than that. It was exciting.

The united conference ticket held forth in Plummett's pavilion, a big circus tent used for pugilistic encounters.

It's about the only occasion women could get in, so I was bound to go. We sat on shaky chairs within the ring, the farther side of which was filled by a large platform. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. C. Harris, a Congregational minister. I forgot to say the emcees consisted of a number of clergymen, and without a doubt it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price \$1; postage 4 cents.

For three weeks the reformers have abated the united conference for being members of a clique, or keeping voter free from all responsibility in opposing the ward system and forcing in combination on twenty-four a voter for exempting mining property from ordinary taxation, and for general sinfulness. While the conference have pointed the finger of ridicule at these inexperienced men for aspiring to take part in municipal management of which they know nothing.

The most prominent independent has sent a special cable from England to the emcees all to beware of falling into the hands of the mining capitalists, and he's one himself!

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In The World of Labor.

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H. Twiss.

BELIEVE IN MAN.

I BELIEVE in Man,
His Possibilities, Alms, Desires,
Ambitions,
Hopes, Aspirations, Heart-throbs, Passions.
I believe in Man
When he believes in himself.

For when I see
What Man has done,
In the realm of Art and Science,
In the realm of Religion and Literature,
In the realm of Business and Politics—
I am compelled to believe that he
can and will
Do greater things in days to come.

I believe in Man because He
Who once did walk by the Sea of
Galilee.

Beloved in him, trusted him, loved him,
The Great Character-Reader, the
Understander-of-all-Motives,
The Searcher-of-all-Hearts
Believed in Man.

Believed in the tan-faced fisherman,
And called from their nets—
Impetuous Peter, Loving John, Doubting
Thomas—

To serve Him,
Saw honesty in the despised taxgather,
And read the yearning heart of the Magi—

Yea, Master, like Thee, I believe in Man—
When he is true to himself.

—Melyville Clemens Barnard.

Unions meeting this week:

Typographical Today, 2 p.m.
Tailors Monday, 8 a.m.
Carpenters Monday, 8 a.m.
Garmen Workers Monday, 8 a.m.
Painters Monday, 8 a.m.
Longshoremen Monday, 8 a.m.
Blacksmiths Tuesday, 8 a.m.
Metal Workers Tuesday, 8 a.m.
Street & Employees Tuesday, 8 a.m.
Trades Council Wednesday, 8 a.m.
Bollermakers' Hall Thursday, 8 a.m.
Machinists Thursday, 8 a.m.
Cigarmakers Friday, 8 a.m.
Electrical Workers Friday, 8 a.m.
Laborers Friday, 8 a.m.
Plumbers Friday, 8 a.m.

Some time ago the Victoria Trades and Labor council appointed a committee to look into the question of having the legislature pass a special Act under which trades unions may incorporate. So far the committee has made no definite report. It is a matter that requires careful consideration. At the present time there are a number of trade unions entitled to incorporation under the Benevolent Societies' Act, but the council has sought this form of legal protection. On the other hand there are a number of unions which cannot be classed as benevolent societies, and, of course, unable to incorporate under the Act. The action of the council was prompted on account of the Registrar refusing to incorporate the Trades and Labor council under the Societies' Act. It now appears that the matter was not properly handled. The benevolent features of the council were not embodied in the draft by-laws and contributions submitted to the Registrar, with the result that the application for incorporation was denied.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor council experienced no difficulty in becoming a corporate body, and there is every reason to believe the Victoria Trades council is entitled to like treatment. Should the council go to the legislature and ask for a special incorporation act for trades unions, they may stir up hornet's nests, for not alone are a number of local unions averse to this kind of experimental legislation, but unions in other parts of the province from time to time have expressed themselves against the incorporation of trades unions under present conditions.

A labor column is now printed in Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Needless to say the matter is prepared from the employer's standpoint. In the January number, however, most of the space is taken up with a history of the shoe trade strike in Quebec city. In this city the Church and manufacturers' organizations of shoe-workers, so to prevent strikes, which they condemned, were created by American agitators. Instead of diminishing conflicts between employers and employees, the new form of organizations has kept the manufacturers continuously in hot water. Not alone in Quebec, but in the city of Montreal, where like organizations were formed, trouble was always on between the employers and employees. Finally the principal shoe manufacturers, including the Slater Shoe Co., dispensed with the services of their spiritual-union-guided workmen and now employ only members of international trades unions. Fancy a minister, priest or bishop making rules and regulations for the conduct of labor unions in British Columbia. Industrial Canada says these shoe workers' unions of Quebec are all governed by rules and regulations based upon "Le Sentence Arbitrale," a mode of procedure of an exhaustive nature compiled by His Grace Archbishop Beglin, and the rules of each of the above societies are approved by Archbishop Beglin.

The condition of the workers of the province of Quebec had—worst in the Dominion. The cause is not far to seek—the influence of the Church over the workers. During the past few years the trend of trade unionism in the larger cities of the province has been secretly influenced by the priests, who have been exercising a great deal of power over the workers, the mistresses of the village school, has been punishing children by washing the inside of their mouths with soap and water.

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A year or so ago the Steel Trust induced many of their employees to buy preferred stock at \$82.50. Again they ask them to subscribe to shares at \$85. According to accounts the employees refuse to take any more of the stock and will insist upon having their wages paid in bank notes or current coin. The paper put off on them a year ago at \$82.50 has depreciated \$25, and naturally they are wary of touching any more of the Steel Trust's water-soaked securities.

Industries of this kind make workmen timid when approached with profit-sharing schemes. In just this connection was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to consider legislation concerning the legal return of employer and employee and in its report just issued little encouragement is offered by way of industrial profit-sharing. "It is difficult to understand," says the committee in its report, "how a general plan of

retirement and power, then mightest thou see that they be very like some of their own serfs that serve them, except that they be worse.—Alfred the Great.

The cost of the principal wars of the last century are as follows:

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Russo-Turkish 210,000,000
Zulu and Afghan Wars 30,000,000

£3,000,000,000

The guilty thieves of Europe, the real sources of all deadly war in it, were the capitalists—that is to say, people who live by percentage of the labor of others, instead of by fair wages for their own labor.—Ruskin.

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From a teacher-training school comes the modern feminist chief, who at few hours warning is hurried off to a wealthy country house to manage a week of dinner parties. Her life is a pleasant and varied one. She may spend a week at one country house giving special lessons to the cook in the latest fashionable savories, or at another she may prepare confectionery for a bazaar. For generations women have been remanded than ever in the kitchen—their particular province—they have had to go away from the chef. It would be convenient for the higher education school after all has served to bring her back, really queen of her own domain—London, Eng., exchange.

All social evils and religious errors arise out of the pillage of the laborer by the idler; the idler leaving him only enough to live on (and even that miserably), and taking all the rest of his luxury, or in the toys with which he indulges his idleness. And this is done, not from time immemorial, but in reality computed, countries first by the laborers; then under their direction, by the three chief so-called gentile professions: of soldier, lawyer and priest; and, lastly, by the merchant and usurer. The landlord pillages by direct force, seizing the land, and saying to the laborer, "You shall not live on this earth, but shall here die, unless you give me all the fruit of your labor but your bairing"; the soldier pillages by persuading the peasantry to fight, and then getting the profits of skill in leading them to death; the lawyer pillages by prolonging their personal difficulties with marketable ingenuity; and the priest by selling the gospel, and getting paid for theatrical displays of it.—Ruskin.

A lady, speaking of the reception of Jesus by the Jews, said: "How delighted we should all be to throw open our doors to him, and listen to his divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?" Carlyle answered, "No, madam, I don't; I think that if he had come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written: 'To meet our Saviour!' But if he had come uttering his sublime precepts, and commanding the people to do their duty, I would have treated him as the Jews did, and cried out, 'Take him to Newgate and hang him.' True, Lord Houghton might have invited him to breakfast."

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From different parts of the United States comes the cheered news of the starting up of mills and factories which were closed down a few months ago. It cannot be said yet whether the period of depression has exhausted itself or not. At all events things in the industrial world look brighter than they have for six months. The advice given the workers by Samuel Gompers is to withstand any attempt to reduce wages—depression or no depression—has been generally acted upon, and in few, if any instances are the workers returning to work at wages below those paid before operations were discontinued.

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A Roman Catholic priest, Father T. E. Earley, has caused strong feeling at Tarrytown, N.Y., by passing the baton of the Church to Miss Helen Gould's new class because meal sandwiches were served on Friday. Miss Gould will retaliatory by introducing Bible readings.

At the recent conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation there were 68 delegates, representing 55,000 members of the union. One of the most important proposals made to the conference was that it should be made law that the owners of mines should retain from the wages of the men their trade union dues. After an animated debate, during which the pit owners held out the absurdity of the miners being paid to assist the miners in securing funds, the right owners, the proposal was rejected by an overwhelming majority. On Vancouver Island the owners of one mine have collected (and may still collect) the union dues of the miners.

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JUDITH'S JOURNAL.

To be man's tender mate was woman born,
And in obeying nature, she best serves the purposes
of Heaven.

—Schiller.

PRONUNCIATION.

IT WAS the weekly meeting of our sewing circle held in Claudia's pretty drawing room. After needle and thimble were laid aside, and the clatter of many tea sets had subsided, after half a dozen of us still lingered behind the rest, length to leave the cheer of the glorious driftwood fire that crackled and blazed on the hearth.

The many weddings which have of late gladdened the hearts of our little community formed the chief topic of the desultory chat which followed.

"Yes," said a sweet-faced woman in grey, after hearing your descriptions of these brides with their smart frocks, beautiful presents and dainty artistic homes awaiting their return from the honeymoon, one cannot help thinking of the marked contrast between the condition of these fortunate ones as compared with those who faced the problems of life during the early '60's in this far Western province."

"Oh," laughed a pretty girl in a picture that, "I suppose they built a tent in those days, had a young squaw to wait on them and the honeymoon trip consisted in going by canoe to Na-

"My dear," replied the lady in grey, "no such luxury as a honeymoon trip existed for the pioneer bride. For you girls of the present day, who feel injured and insulted if a man dares offer you a kiss, less than the eleventh and conveniences of your own comfortable homes, it would be difficult indeed to draw a word picture sufficiently strong of what those other girls, leaving homes just as beautiful as yours in the dear mother land across the sea, were prepared to face when towning the men of their choice to a far off and little explored colony. I could tell you some vivid stories —"

"Ahh! please do," everyone clamored.

So drawing our chairs all closer round the glowing hearth, this was the tale we listened to:

"Any tourist who passes up through the Fraser valley cannot fail to remark as great scars upon the landscape the burnt stumps which to this day stand grim reminders of the great fires which raged during the years '65 and '70, completely devastating and laying waste the primeval forests covering a vast tract of country. At that time my father and mother were living about 60 miles from the Coast, the only settled in a way, 45 miles from the nearest town 8 miles from the nearest post office and 4 miles from their nearest neighbors—the Indians, who were in those days only partially reconciled to the occupation of their land by the white men. There were no roads at all, the only means of conveyance being Indian canoes and a river steamer which plied once a week between New Westminster and Yale carrying the mails. My father being a civil engineer was obliged to make frequent journeys away from home, leaving my mother, then a young and very beautiful woman practically alone in the wilderness with her five little children, the eldest of whom was only nine years of age. From one of the expeditions my father failed to return when expected. For many days we waited and watched in great anxiety for the whole countryside had been for weeks enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke so thick that it caused acute pain to the eyes, and steeped everything in a gloom so intense that at midday it was almost dark. Quantities of dead birds lay upon the ground and floated on the surface of streams in which the fish were dying by thousands and wild beasts driven from their haunts wandered aimlessly about. One memorable night we children were all hastily roused from sleep and told to dress quickly and come out into the garden. Being too young to fully realize the danger, we were all wild with the excitement of a night alarm, but what an awe inspiring sight awaited us. During the night a strong wind direct from the sea had blown the low lying veil of smoke away. The range of mountains about three miles away from our cabin—between which and them lay a stretch of meadow with long grass dry as tinder—were one vivid blinding sheet of fire. A constant shower of ashes and cinders fell upon our heads where we stood. On every hand, north, south, east and west, the whole earth seemed a raging, seething mass of flames and the fires, although still many miles away, were traveling at express towards us."

MISS HELEN REDMOND, who has taken leading roles in comic operas, and Dr. Frederick J. Kaltemer, physician of Philadelphia, were married in St. Boniface's Roman Catholic church by the rector, the Rev. Father Gordon. The bride was a member of the "Winsome Winnie" theatrical company until about four weeks ago. She and Dr. Kaltemer have been friends for a long time. Dr. Kaltemer is chief of the medical clinic at Jefferson Medical college.

Fashion Notes From Reliable Sources.

A society girl would want at least three good dresses to wear for calls, weddings, afternoon parties, and on Sunday. And with these simplicity will suffice, a strict note of strictness overriding the normal of twenty often transforms herself into the matron of forty, and, in any case, youthful beauty is by no means increased by gowns that are too elaborate in make, style, and adornment. The bolero and skirt, worn over a smart blouse, make a becoming costume for a young and pretty wearer; also a useful one, as the bolero can be removed in the house and the dainty blouse allowed to reveal itself. This blouse should be of soft, thin silk, with a lace hem or in white crepe de Chine, adorned with many tiny tucks and with touches of chenille or of the finest lace. Thin face cloth makes smart afternoon gowns for girls and suitable colors are easy to find—navy blue, brown, grey or—if expense is not considered—some of the pale pastel shades in pink, fawn, or turquoise blue. One of the three smart frocks might be made in princess style, and of a lighter material, such as voile, muslin, or crepe de soie. A silk dress of the same material, stiff makes a graceful gown well suited for home wear or for the warm rooms that prevail at afternoon tea, and such-like entertainments. Our society girl would need a fur coat every second year, and this time it might be of moleskin. Three hours and a car or two ought to see the tailors through the winter season. One of the tailors, for whom the dress had changed its course, so all danger for us was passed.

"On the day following my mother was stricken down with pneumonia and for weeks her life hung in the balance. However, with only the rude help and homely remedies of an old Indian woman we pulled her through, and—my dears—in a few days from now she celebrated her golden wedding!"

"And so ended 'The Grey Lady's' story."

hats should be black, and another should be in white felt, wreathed with autumn leaves and berries. Either of these two could be worn with any costume.—M.A.P.

Some of the smartest muffs designed for the Parisian élégantes are being supplemented by bunches of many orchids fixed into the upper part of muffs. The newest sulie and mink muffs of colossal size are lined with their own fur, in lieu of satin.

Some beautiful evening gowns are carried out in royal blue net, covered with massed sequins of the same color. An equally effective scheme was shown in bronze sequins on brown net, the corsage brightened with clusters of flame-colored velvet flowers.

There is no abatement in the velvet craze—rather, it is carrying us all away on the tide of popular favor. The three-quarter Louis coats are the most notable development, and the embroideries for these are really exquisite. Dark royal blue and a shade of garnet are what the retail grocer would call "prime" favorites for the entire velvet gown, but for a coat the color there is nothing to equal black, dark willow, or bronze, and some of the fronts of these alluring garments are embroidered in the quaintest styles, which remind one of the fascinating designs in old-world jewelry at Hertford House.

Letter No. 1 states that Mobius is to be called "Moon" but "Moloon" with the accent on the second syllable. No. 2 draws attention to the name "Ayscough" and its correct pronunciation as "Ays'kew," which by the way, is exactly as it should have appeared in last Sunday's *Est*, only a typographical error made it "Ask eo." Peatherstonhaugh, according to the same authority, should be called "Peth'or-ston-hough" only, while No. 3 maintains that many families of this name prefer it to be pronounced exactly as it is spelled.

The appended list begins with "Malvoisine," which a correspondent states has been curiously abbreviated into "Meeson."

Dezil is pronounced "D. L."

St. Ledger "Sel'ger."

Tooke "Took."

Hotham "Hotham."

Breadalbane "Bred'al-bane."

Hawry "Hawry."

Pole-Carew "Pole-Carew."

Ralph "Ralph."

Tyrwhitt "Tyrwhitt."

Romney "Romney."

Pelham "Pelham."

Brougham "Brougham."

Southwick "Southwick."

Derby "Derby."

Synclay "Synclay."

Rebey "Rebey."

Gloster "Gloster."

Hertford "Hertford."

MacLeod "MacLeod."

Strasburg "Strawn."

Bulkeley "Bulkey."

Although deep, full lace ruffles are still privileged to exhibit their delicate influence on the great sleeves of the most exclusive fashions, the quite exclusive the feeling runs more and more every day in favor of plisse or tucked chiffon, employed in a like situation. Entire muffs of chiffon, finished at either end in great ruffles, and banded twice or three times with narrow lines of fur, are among the dressy details to be immediately desired; these oftentimes completed by long, dressy stoles similarly fashioned.—Home Chat.

The deep collar of lace, which was fashionable in the late spring, and rather too popular by the end of the summer, is still in vogue, and is surrounded by borders of fur, and fringed with tails it makes a very dressy pelerine over a winter costume; or it can be turned into a stole with the addition of epaulettes.

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Miss Helen Burnside, whose name is as familiar as that of many poets of celebrity by reason of the hundreds of her verses to be seen on Christmas cards, has been awarded a pension by the Author's Society.

Like Miss Helen Keller, an example of industry overcoming infirmity, she had the misfortune to lose her sight at the age of twelve. From that time she began to write verses and her average output for twenty years was 400 verses per annum. A volume of her poems, the first published, appeared in 1864.

Apropos the razing Carlyle controversy, a correspondent of T. P.'s Weekly sends the following anecdote. He vouches for its truth and newness: Mrs. L., who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Carlyle's, says that on going to pay a call one morning at the Cheyne row

NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT WOMEN

THE PRINCESS LOUISE—Duchess of Argyll—inherits her mother's love for little children and is never happier, says and English exchange, than when trying to understand their wants and providing for their happiness. This is the first New Year festival that she has spent in her Scottish home and is school children of Scotland have had cause to remember the fact. A noble estate on the castle woods was laden with lights and presents, and the Duke and Duchess themselves saw to the arrangements and distributed the gifts. Every child attending the schools had one or more of the "fruits" of the tree, really beautiful presents, many of them were the result of two or three days' personal shopping.

"Fairly tall, slender, with grey eyes and black hair, delicate features and a pale clever—such a clever face. A highly strung, dark working lad, too, too, too, working, though had hard luck for success." Such is the description given by M.A.P. of Maud Earl, the clever exponent of canine beauty, who, outside and apart from her academy pictures, is perhaps best known to the general public through the splendid collection of photogravures entitled "British Hounds and Gun Dogs." A second volume has been issued by the Berlin Photogravure company, "Terriers and Tap," and in the introduction to this, it is written by Mr. William Arkwright, "I have been interested in criticism of Miss Earl's method, and criticism of Miss Earl's method occurs: 'Her coloring is bright and vivid, but more from contrast than from actual laying on of pigment, and she never plays tricks with the anatomy of her models, for under the masses of fluff, under the extravagant fallals, there always lurks the vital, palpitating body, bones, flesh and sinews. And observe that Miss Earl's humorous effects are never gained by caricature. Her models are invariably in the right mood, just because they are, and their environment is full of charm, yet though, like water and sheep, they are sedate apart, when combined they engender a myriad of sparkles.'

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"Miss Helen Burnside, whose name is as familiar as that of many poets of celebrity by reason of the hundreds of her verses to be seen on Christmas cards, has been awarded a pension by the Author's Society," says a writer in the Ladies' Field. Miss Burnside, like Miss Helen Keller, is an example of industry overcoming infirmity, she had the misfortune to lose her sight at the age of twelve. From that time she began to write verses and her average output for twenty years was 400 verses per annum. A volume of her poems, the first published, appeared in 1864.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, who has so recently had Dowager prefixed to her name, is the fourth of the six daughters of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, and of Frances, his duchess. She is not, perhaps, so well known a social figure as her sisters, Lady Howe, Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Wimborne, and Lady Sarah Wilson, but during the last few years she has been the most dazzling of the daughters, her pretty, powdered girls. She was at one time Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria, and later was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber. For the past two or three years the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has had her country home at Broxmouth Park, Dunbar, where the Ladies' Innes-Ker have taken to golf.—Ladies' Field.

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